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Communique Issued on 17-19 May CEMA Meeting

LD1905171988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 19 May 88

["Communique on 127th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"—ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (ADN)—The 127th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow from 17 to 19 May 1988.

The meeting was attended by the following representatives from the countries in the Executive Committee: Andrey Lukanov, People's Republic of Bulgaria; Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian People's Republic; Tran Duc Luong, SRV; Guenther Kleiber, GDR; Antonio Esquivel, Republic of Cuba; Myatabyn Peljee, Mongolian People's Republic; Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish People's Republic; Stefan Andrei, SR of Romania; Aleksey Antonov, USSR; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR; and Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the Council.

In accordance with the agreement between the CEMA and the Government of the SFRY, Mito Pejovski, the SFRY's permanent representative to CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

The meeting was chaired by Rudolf Rohlicek, the CSSR representative in the Executive Committee.

The consultations centered on submission for the forthcoming CEMA session, including the report on CEMA's activity following the 42d CEMA session (1986). The report draws up an initial balance sheet of the work by CEMA bodies on the realization of the decisions of the 43d (Extraordinary) Council session for reorganizing the mechanism of multilateral cooperation and of the socialist economic integration of CEMA member states.

The Executive Committee dealt in detail with the draft collective concept for the international division of labor for 1991-2005, which will also be submitted to the Council session.

In preparing for the council session, the Executive Committee approved the long-term program for the development of multilateral specialization and cooperation in the period up to the year 2000 in the spheres of engineering, radio technology, and electronic and chemical industry, and drafts of specific complex programs for multilateral cooperation between CEMA's European member states and the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic.

In connection with the forthcoming discussion on realizing the complex program of scientific-technological progress by the CEMA countries up to the year 2000 and its primary guideline, "Electronification [elektronisierung] of the Economy," an exchange of views took place at the Council session on certain issues of cooperation in this sphere. Proposals are to be elaborated for more efficient fulfillment of the tasks arising from the complex program and for solving problems toward its realization.

The Executive Committee analyzed individual issues of perfecting cooperation in the transportation sector, in the communications sector, and in the medical, pharmaceutical, and foodstuffs industries. Agreement was reached on expanding the use of modern computer technology in the joint goods transportation fleet, on expanding the production of new communications systems in the CEMA countries, and the strengthening of multilateral cooperation in the manufacture of medical technology and medication. The Executive Committee approved proposals for improving the structure of CEMA and the CEMA information system. In fulfilling the tasks of the 43d (Extraordinary) Meeting of the Council, steps were coordinated for perfecting the activity of the multilateral economic organizations of CEMA countries, including the transition of some of these organizations to full economic accountability and self-financing in the near future.

The Executive Committee approved plans to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the January 1949 founding of CEMA and discussed other topical questions on the cooperation of CEMA countries and the council's activities.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of an open exchange of opinions and of full mutual understanding.

Briefs

Balkan Environmental Conference

On 17 May the initiative committee for the Balkan Scientific Conference on Environmental Protection began a 2-day meeting in Sofia's Rodina Hotel. This conference, the first of its kind, will be held in Varna from 20 through 23 September, with representatives from all the Balkan countries' academies of sciences taking part. The various sections of the conference will investigate problems relating to preventing air, water, and soil pollution, nature protection areas, and the genetic stock, as well as the social and legal aspects of nature protection. The joint scientific conference represents a response to the idea concerning the ecological protection of the Balkans that was put forward by Bulgaria and that has received universal support. The meeting will agree on the agenda and the scientific papers to be presented at the conference and will also examine the question of forthcoming publishing work. The meeting is chaired by Academician Mako Dakov, chairman of the initiative committee. [Text] [*AU2005082388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 88 p 6 AU*]

MSZMP National Conference Preparations Reviewed
AU1905160488 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 18 May 88 p 3

[Correspondent Radka Nenova dispatch from Budapest: "The Process of the Reforms Is Irreversible"]

[Text] The national party conference will take place in Budapest in an atmosphere of intense sociopolitical activity. During the 3 days of the conference the delegates will examine the principal document—a resolution on the party's tasks and the development of the system of political institutions. This is the first item on the conference agenda that was adopted at the Central Committee plenum held last week.

The draft resolution has been widely discussed by the party, public, scientific, and mass organizations. The starting point for the discussions was the deeply-felt need to quicken the pace of the reform processes in all fields of life and to effect a radical change in order to put a stop to the unfavorable phenomena and processes in social life and to stabilize and develop the country's economy. In the light of these requirements, issues were discussed concerning the party's leading role and the system of political institutions, whose effective results depend on how far the party is capable of renewing its activity. Almost one-third of the party members stated their views. About 14,000 statements, opinions, and proposals were examined critically and self-critically, and the more valuable of these were used to supplement and improve the draft resolution. The most burning issues, which gave rise to heated discussions, included the reassessment of democratic centralism; elimination of bureaucratic attitudes, which will enable the primary organizations to become the center for party work; issues of responsibility; the question of guarantees for the correctness of adopted decisions; the problem of expanding democracy and the associated glasnost; open discussion of problems; and direct participation, not only in implementing the decisions, but also at the stage of their preparation and adoption. Naturally, there was a special accent on the economic reform. To implement this reform, a governmental program to stabilize and expand the economy is in force, whose main guidelines were provided some time ago, at the July 1987 plenum of the Central Committee. Attention is now being concentrated more on providing the socioeconomic conditions for the program's fulfillment.

Last week Hungarian television broadcast an interview that Janos Kadar gave to NBC television. When speaking about decentralization of government and reforms in the system of political institutions, the MSZMP leader stressed that Hungary does not need the multiparty system which is in operation in the developed capitalist countries, but socialist pluralism. Under socialist pluralism, the MSZMP must operate solely as a political party, while government, parliament, and the social organizations should operate under their own responsibility and independently of the party.

The question was very often raised in the discussion that the party conference should ensure the necessary cadre conditions in the future for expanding the reform. Last week's Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution to the effect that the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission consider it necessary to renew the leading organs of the party. Accordingly, new elections will be held for the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission. This will be the second item on the conference agenda.

Cultural Cooperation Plan With Greece Signed
AU1905171188 Sofia BTA in English 1553 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA)—A Bulgarian and a Greek delegation held talks here from May 16 through 19 on the working out of a new Plan for Cooperation in Science and Culture for the 1988-1990 period. The plan signed today provides for broadening cooperation in science, education, culture and sport. It pays special attention to the contacts between the young people of the two countries, to the exchange of visits by scholarship and other students and to promoting cooperation between libraries and archives.

"The plan for scientific and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece for the following three years reflects the excellent political relations between our two countries. I think that the implementation of this document would be to the benefit of promoting the relations between the two peoples, Mr Stelios Valsamas Rallis, deputy director of the Cultural Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece and head of the Greek delegation, told the BTA.

Trade Union Measures for Ruse Population Noted
AU1905194388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 88 p 2

[TRUD report: "Attention and Care for Labor and Environmental Conditions"]

[Text] The Secretariat of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council held a meeting on 17 May in which it discussed labor and environmental conditions in Ruse, as well as the requirement to guarantee favorable conditions for the recreation and rehabilitation of Ruse workers and their children. One of the important obligations of trade union organs and organizations is the care for labor safety and for healthy working conditions. Under the self-management system, particularly today when the labor collectives are taking over socialist property which is placed under their management and administration, the problem of improving environmental conditions is

increasingly becoming an even more "internal" issue, and its resolution depends more and more upon the collectives and their management. This is the meaning of the initiative adopted by the Ruse "N. Kirov" plant and the Ruse Municipal Committee of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Along with the care devoted to the fulfillment of the plan, efforts should be focused on improving labor conditions and ensuring a healthy environment within the plant, as well as on the development of the area surrounding the plant, by providing green spaces, and generally improving the esthetical image of this area. The Trade Union Municipal Committee contributes to the propagation of this initiative so that it may be supported by other labor collectives in Ruse. The investigation conducted by the trade union control organs on labor safety which took place in numerous Ruse plants in 1987 and the instructions mapped out for speedy and efficient measures to improve labor conditions was one of the factors that prompted such intensified actions.

The aforementioned meeting also discussed the question of improving recreation conditions for Ruse working people and their children. Considerable opportunities are envisaged in this respect—an additional number of vouchers for recreation in spas, mountain, and seaside health resorts have been allocated for the 1988 and 1989 seasons, and the Recreation and Rehabilitation Association of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council is planning to build a special sanitarium complex in the town of Sandanski with its own financial resources and resources provided by Ruse labor collectives.

Academician on Influence of Bulgarian Language

AU1905170988 Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 19 May 88

["Acad. Likhachev: 'Old Literature Is Our Common Heritage'"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA)—"Old literature is our common heritage. Old Bulgarian literature is so very important because it became common to all Slavdom. Old Bulgarian literature provided the basis for intercultural communication, initially for all Slavic peoples and later on for the east Slavic and especially for the south Slavic ones," says Academician Dmitriy Likhachev in an interview for the LITERATUREN FRONT weekly, occasioned by the Day of Slavonic Letters, of Bulgarian Education and Culture which is marked in this country on May 24.

Academician Likhachev specifies that he had in mind the inter-cultural role of old Bulgarian literature when he suggested the term "intermediary literature". "Certain scholars misunderstood this term, assuming that I reduce the significance of Bulgarian literature merely to an intermediation between Byzantium and Russia or between Byzantium and the other (Slavic) countries. Actually, it is a matter of intermediation between the (Slavic) countries themselves, because it (old Bulgarian literature) underlay the literatures of Russia and of the other Slavic countries. Hence the importance of old Bulgarian literature not only for Kievan Rus (which adopted the Christian faith one thousand years ago through Bulgarian written culture), not only for Russia, the Ukraine and Belorussia, but for all Slavdom. Later on, in Russia the old Bulgarian language started taking on Russian elements and, thus modified, it was renamed 'Church Slavonic'," Academician Likhachev says.

In another interview—for the ANTENI weekly—the scholar points to the enormous role played by Bulgaria in Russia's Christianization. The conversion to Christianity marked a turning point in Russian culture because written culture was introduced into Russia from Bulgaria and the divine service was celebrated according to the Bulgarian liturgical books, he says.

"Clearly," Academician Likhachev says, "old Bulgarian was the standard language. This is very important because the combination of the standard with the vernacular continually produced the wealth of the subsequent stages in the development of the standard Russian language."

The scholar believes it is irrelevant to argue whether the language of that time should be called old Bulgarian or Church Slavonic. What is important, he says, is to acknowledge the incontestable and exceedingly important part of the Bulgarian language in the development of the Russian language.

Academician Likhachev tells the ANTENI newspaper that at the International Congress on Slavonic Studies (due to be held in Sofia this autumn), he intends to speak about the Christianization of Russia: its implications for the country and the credit of old Bulgarian culture.

Janak Replaces Lenart as National Front Chief

LD1905113988 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 May 88

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Slovak National Front is in session in Bratislava today. At the beginning of the session, the request of Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee—until now chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front—to be released from this post after being entrusted with other tasks, was granted.

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee was elected unanimously to the post. [passage omitted]

Government Discusses Domestic Market

LD1905192688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Following the decision made at its first meeting since its appointment, the federal government resumed discussion of proposed measures to stabilize the domestic market in 1988-1990. After realistically assessing the unsatisfactory situation in the domestic market and reviewing possibilities for domestic production and imports, the government adopted a resolution which, over a period of time, ought to lead to a balance between supply and demand.

The resolution allocates specific tasks to federal government members, via the federal deputy premiers, who are the premiers of the Czech and Slovak governments, and to members of the Czech and Slovak national governments. These are effective immediately and concern the current year and the remaining 2 years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The federal government stressed, in particular, that it is vitally necessary to secure the planned supply level from Czechoslovak manufacturers to the market to ensure smooth contracting arrangements, prompt fulfillment of economic agreements, and more flexible adaptation to consumer demands for variety and quality of goods. The government made trade and political decisions aimed at improving the situation on the domestic market as soon as possible. Among these, for example, are decisions to boost the import of consumer goods from developing countries, import a wider variety of goods from countries with which we trade on the basis of clearing agreements, take advantage of outstanding debts owed to us by some countries by importing consumer goods, and certain barter arrangements.

Included in the measures to stabilize the domestic market are economic and political decisions aimed, among other things, at consistent comparison of the prices at which we export and import consumer goods to avoid economic losses. The government instructed the relevant ministries to draw up measures to more effectively protect the domestic market from increased purchases by tourists. Respecting the remaining years of the current 5-year plan, the government gave instructions to increase the supply of clothing and footwear from Czechoslovak manufacturers in the draft annual plans for 1989 and 1990, for proposed imports of individual ranges of clothing and footwear to be worked into those annual plans, and for additional funds to be earmarked for importing consumer goods to help meet unsatisfied demand and enrich the market.

As for engineering, electrical and electronic goods, the government instructed domestic manufacturers to supply the market with 370,000 color televisions in 1989, and 400,000 in 1990, and 35,000 video cassette recorders each year. In addition, 150,000 more color televisions will be imported in each of these 2 years. Overall, approximately 50 percent of the demand for electrical and electronics goods on the domestic market will be met by imports. Some 90,000 freezers will be imported in each of those 2 years. Specific implementation of planned imports from the socialist countries and the use of suitable barter arrangements with capitalist countries must improve the range of choice of private cars on our market over and above the level set by the plan. The government decided to increase supplies of construction materials and metallurgical products for the retail market.

The federal government stated that the gradual restoration of balance to the home market is an important political and economic task whose implementation cannot be deferred. The supply level is directly related to motivating the people to work harder. This is particularly important as we are initiating the extensive restructuring of the economic mechanism.

Another item on the agenda of the government meeting was a proposal to ensure pesticide requirements for Czechoslovak agriculture in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and after 1990. Effective protection of crops from diseases, pests, and weeds is one of the main factors affecting the harvest level, produce quality and its preservation. Chemical pesticides have played an irreplaceable role to date in this respect. Research shows that disease and pests cause losses between Kcs3.5 and 4 billion per year in Czechoslovak crop production. This is, therefore, one of the most easily effected improvements in agriculture. At the same time, the use of pesticides in terms of their effective substances per hectare to date is markedly lower than in a number of comparable capitalist and socialist countries. Consequently, the government instructed that provision be made in the plans for the remaining 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to ensure the necessary supply of pesticides for Czechoslovak agriculture, and for selected and specific pesticide research and production projects to be implemented as state development programs, including the development of technological equipment to produce pesticides. The government

gave instructions for greater exchanges of these substances for crop protection within the CEMA and for coordination of the national economic plans to be employed for this purpose.

The federal government discussed a report on supplies of fuel and power to industrial and domestic consumers last winter, and measures to secure supplies for next winter. This review showed that thanks to the fulfillment of the planned fuel extraction and energy generation tasks, including imports, and as a result of the favorable weather, supplies of fuel and energy did not have to be restricted throughout last winter. The tasks for the production of graded fuels, which are important for supplies to domestic consumers, were also fulfilled. Equally stable were supplies of gas, electricity, and liquid fuel. All the signs are that initial conditions for next winter are relatively favorable. At present stockpiles at thermal power stations are 2 million tonnes greater than at the same time last year, and levels of coal and coke at coal depots are more than 500,000 tonnes higher. Domestic consumers ought to take advantage of this to lay in supplies in good time. The government instructed measures be adopted to make up the delays in general overhauls at the Tisova, Prunerov, Tusimice, and Ledvice power stations. The federal government ended its session by hearing a number of reports presented for information purposes.

Husak Meets Workers, Party Officials

LD1505205888 Prague CTK in English
1623 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] Brno May 15 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and President Gustav Husak met here today with representatives of workers in the industry, agriculture and research of the south region, and chairmen of enterprise committees of the Czechoslovak Communist Party of selected plants.

They informed Gustav Husak about the implementation of the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the party Central Committee in their enterprises, and discussed with him the creation and distribution of resources, supplier-buyer relations, possibilities to speed up scientific-technological development and modernization of plants, and other economic issues.

Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that by their active approach to the solution of the problems of restructuring they would contribute to its implementation.

Jakes Visits Tunnel Construction Workers

LD1705151588 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1100 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the builders of the Strahov tunnel in Prague today. He went down to a depth of 90 meters under the surface of Strahov. He asked construction workers about their work performance and the equipment they use, and in this connection he commended their work in tackling the problem of public transportation. This will be manifested in the improvement of ecological conditions in our capital city. Milos Jakes also went to see Metrostav drifters working on the southern face of the Strahov tunnel where a mechanized head shield, a joint product of 40 enterprises from all over Czechoslovakia, was put into operation. Karel Blaha, managing director of Metrostav, and Jaroslav Cerny, who coordinated the manufacture of the head shield, explained to Milos Jakes the secrets of this complex machine, which is unique in the CEMA countries.

Beno Visits Water Project Site

LD1805233888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1400 GMT 18 May 88

[text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, while paying a working visit to the West Slovak region, today visited the building site of the Gabcikovo water project. Construction representatives briefed him on the fulfillment of tasks in the construction of this unique project and spoke about difficulties caused by objective circumstances as well as about problems caused by people. Some typical shortcomings are making work complicated for the builders, including for example the shortage of labor and the red tape attitude toward provisions of transport fuel.

In his conversation with builders and technology experts Comrade Mikulas Beno focused attention on the increase of efficiency and economy of the entire work.

Further Reportage on Strougal's Brazil Visit

Travels to Sao Paulo

AU1805095188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
13 May 88 pp 1, 7

[Jiri Stano, CTK report: "Development of Cooperation With Brazil; Statements by J. Sarney and L. Strougal at the Festive Dinner; Invitation to Brazil's President to Visit CSSR; Czechoslovak Premier Departs for the Opening of Czechoslovexpo 88 Exhibition in Sao Paulo"]

[Excerpts] Brasilia—CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal continued his talks with the top representatives of his host country, the Federal Republic of Brazil, in the country's capital on Thursday [12 May]. Together with President Jose Sarnay he attended the signing of a long-term agreement on economic cooperation between the governments of the two countries, which defines the main directions of their goods exchange, cooperation, and economic cooperation up to the year 2000. [passage omitted]

After the agreement was signed, Lubomir Strougal said (among other things):

"We have just crowned 70 years of truly rich relations between Czechoslovakia and Brazil by signing a govern-

ment agreement on economic cooperation, which provides this cooperation with a long-term orientation. In this way we have unambiguously expressed our wish not to stop halfway, but—to quote the poet—"to further hasten toward those great goals of ours." For our governments these goals meant, and literally mean, that we want to consolidate and expand the friendly political atmosphere characterizing our relations (thanks to you, esteemed Mr President, this is particularly true of the recent period) and to turn these relations to the benefit of our cooperation, in all spheres and without any limitations.

Here I have in mind a greatly expanded cultural, artistic, educational, and scientific exchange, which would enable our peoples to attain a better knowledge of themselves, but also draw them closer to each other spiritually—which would foster both the growth of mutual trust (this main prerequisite of the preservation of world peace) and its consolidation, making it literally irreversible, in line with the wish of all people of goodwill and realistically thinking politicians.

We vitally need peace, we need trust among the states even if they have different social systems, and above all we need the spirit of general cooperation, so that relations between our countries flourish. We have started writing a new book of Czechoslovak-Brazilian mutual relations. We have just decided on a striking increase of our trade exchange in many areas; on making use of the good traditions of our economic cooperation, initiated at the beginning of this century; and on imbuing it with a truly modern form toward the end of this century, above all via cooperation projects and joint business ventures.

I can assure you, esteemed Mr. President, that our decision to radically change our economic and industrial relations and to achieve their dynamic growth is one of the main tasks that we are pursuing already today. The Czechoslovak Government has allotted the Brazil connection a preferential place in Latin America. On the basis of the many years of our experience, we want to expand our achievements and improve our performance. One of our proverbs says that old ways cannot move life forward. And we neither want to, nor will we, act toward the Federal Republic of Brazil as of old—although we will not forget all the good things achieved in the past, either.

The new things we have just decided on are linked with your name, esteemed Mr. President, and we would greatly welcome your accepting our president's invitation to visit our fatherland. We would consider it an honor to welcome you soon in Prague. Believe me, we will do everything to make you feel as much at home there as we ourselves feel here, L. Strougal said in conclusion. [passage omitted]

On Wednesday [11 May] Lubomir Strougal had a meeting with Jose Sarney in Brasilia. [passage omitted]

During their extensive deliberations, which lasted for almost 2 hours, they concurrently appraised the rich traditions of the past 7 decades of political, trade, and economic contacts between Czechoslovakia and Brazil.

But there are also strong cultural links between the two countries—J. Sarney and L. Strougal recalled, for instance, the famous progressive Brazilian writer Jorge Amado, who had lived in Czechoslovakia and whose complete works have been translated in our country. Before beginning their talk, Jose Sarney introduced the writer's daughter (who was born in Czechoslovakia) to Lubomir Strougal.

During their talks the CSSR premier stressed that his arrival in Brazil expresses the conviction that mutual relations have great prospects and must be raised to a higher level in the political sphere; and, in particular, that a new chapter should be opened in mutual trade and industrial cooperation.

He briefed his host on the course taken by economic reform in Czechoslovakia, saying that its success in our country (with its open economy) also depends on the development of external economic relations. In this context he stated that the processes of restructuring, democratization, and spiritual revival in our country are closely linked with the present and future world events, particularly from the viewpoint of the future arrangement of the world.

As for bilateral Czechoslovak-Brazilian relations, L. Strougal stated that they must be assessed (despite the good results achieved in them) from the viewpoint of the economic possibilities and future needs of both countries. Side by side with simple trade exchange one should also look for paths leading toward cooperation and joint business ventures. This should be particularly stimulated by the government agreement signed in Brasilia on Thursday [12 May]. We want to import raw materials from Brazil, but also the products of its industry, which is achieving top parameters in many branches.

Jose Sarney recalled the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Brazilian cooperation, several times calling L. Strougal's visit "historic." [passage omitted]

L. Strougal then briefed the president on Czechoslovakia's stands on the main international issues. Among other things, he expressed appreciation of the support granted by Brazil to the Contadora Group (which is striving to achieve a peaceful solution of the situation in Central America) and of its proposals to set up a zone of peace in the area of the southern Atlantic.

J. Sarney briefed his guest on Brazil's many initiatives in Latin America. [passage omitted])

In the evening of the same day, Jose Sarney gave a festive dinner in honor of the CSSR premier. In the course of the dinner, the two statesmen delivered speeches. [passage omitted]

Lubomir Strougal stated in his speech, inter alia:

In the past many things linked us, from the time when our traveller Enriquo Stanko Vraz brought the very first reports about Brazil (and above all about Amazonia) to Bohemia; and then when your government was the first Latin American government to recognize Czechoslovakia as a state; when we began building sugar refineries and distilleries in your country, and later electric power plants and cement works; and when we began buying your coffee and iron ore. Today we are exchanging cultural values (our readers, too, are familiar with your literary works, Mr. President) and competing in sports, particularly soccer—in brief, we are getting to know each other, so that our diplomacy and politics can establish useful and manifold relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference.

I am pleased to state that there are no unresolved problems between Czechoslovakia and Brazil—that nothing stands in the way of continuing our (already traditional) cooperation and of expanding our relations in all spheres; I am also thinking here of our mutual support in the effort to promote worldwide peace, disarmament, and international cooperation regardless of social systems.

Brazil has been one of our significant economic partners for decades. The time has come to change the traditional forms of trade, orienting it toward progressive collaboration (and above all cooperation), but also toward joint business ventures, including those on third markets. After all, this is the purpose of a whole number of economic documents which we have signed during our stay here, particularly of the long-term agreement on economic cooperation. I would like to believe that we are laying the foundations of a new chapter in the economic relations between our countries.

In the foreign-policy part of his speech L. Strougal said (inter alia): I want to assure you, Mr. President, that socialist Czechoslovakia, but also our allies in the Warsaw Pact, are filled with goodwill. We want to promote new ways of thinking in international relations, to exclude war from the life of mankind, to achieve disarmament on land, at sea, and in the air, but also in outer space; and to make peace an irreversible moral principle of political affairs.

Opens Exhibition

AU1805100888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 88 pp 1, 7

[Jiri Stano, CTK report: "Czechoslovexpo 88 Exhibition Opened; Lubomir Strougal Welcomed in Sao Paulo, Brazil's Largest City; 30 Czechoslovak Enterprises Showing Their Exhibits on 4,000 Square Meters of Ground; Czechoslovak Premier Speaks at Festive Opening Ceremony"]

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo—CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal departed by air from Brazil's capital for Sao Paulo, where he opened the Tchecoslovexpo 88 exhibition, on Thursday [13 May]. [passage omitted] On that occasion he delivered a brief speech, in which he stated (inter alia):

I have the honor to address you in Brazil's largest city, Sao Paulo, on the occasion of the opening of a national exhibition which is simply called Czechoslovexpo 88. It was no coincidence that your city, your state have been chosen as the venue. In Sao Paulo, the city of Brazil's superlatives, the name Czechoslovakia has been known longest, and in many respects best.

On this festive occasion we want to recall all the great and unforgettable things which have linked us as human beings in the past, and made the already traditional Czechoslovak-Brazilian friendship both profound and firm. I am thinking of our fellow compatriots who found a second home in Brazil in difficult times, of those who were the antecedents of your unforgettable President Juscelino Kubitschek. At the same time I cannot fail to mention the message of your architects Costa and Niemeyer—your literature, personified by Jorge Amado (who had also lived in Czechoslovakia)—but also your graphic artists; the one most famous in Czechoslovakia is Portinari. We are also greatly interested in making the voice of Czechoslovak arts heard in Brazil, and that is why this trade and industrial exhibition has a framework of artistic programs.

We have selected for this most diligent city in Brazil (for us it has meant the gateway to your country for decades) the very best that we can offer as proof of the Czechoslovak people's diligence and intellect.

We want to show you what can be done tomorrow—the path that our future cooperation can take in the spirit of Jan Amos Comenius, the teacher of nations, who said more than 3 centuries ago: "The best proof of the greatness of mankind is the work of its hands and its minds. When the leaders of nations grasp this, there will be no wars."

This is the language of our message to Sao Paulo, and simultaneously our message to the Federative Republic of Brazil: We want to join hands, minds, and hearts. We are not worried by a distance of more than two continents and one ocean, for friendship in work knows no borders and is irreplaceable, L. Strougal said in conclusion. [passage omitted]

On Friday [13 May] evening Lubomir Strougal and the members of his entourage were received by Orestes Quercia, governor of the Sao Paulo state, who gave a festive dinner in honor of his Czechoslovak guest. [passage omitted]

In the speech delivered in the course of the dinner, Lubomir Strougal stressed the significance of the exchange of views on the level of Czechoslovak-Brazilian relations. In Sao Paulo Czechoslovakia has built the largest number of hydro-electric power plants, particularly on the Tiete river. The representative Czechoslovexpo 88 Czechoslovak exhibition (already the second in succession) not only provides a dignified picture of what the Czechoslovak industry is capable of, it also provides a survey of its current orientation and its future plans. Lubomir Strougal stressed that the CSSR regards Brazil not only as its traditional partner, but also as its future partner, as the first country in Latin America with which it wants to radically change the forms of collaboration (including cooperation and joint business ventures, for instance within the framework of Latin American economic integration).

On Friday [13 May] the Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Lubomir Strougal, also visited Belo Horizonte, the capital and industrial center of the Minas Gerais state.

In the Governor's Palace, the Czechoslovak premier attended the solemn signing of a joint declaration on cooperation in the spheres of economy, science, and technology by Jan Sterba, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and by Governor Newton Cerdoso. [passage omitted]

Governor Newton Cerdoso also gave a festive luncheon in honor of his Czechoslovak guest. In the course of the luncheon the two representatives delivered toasts, in which they appraised the level of Czechoslovak-Brazilian relations and their traditions and prospects, and called the contracts which have been signed the first specific examples of the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation concluded in Brasilia on Thursday [12 May].

In the evening the Czechoslovak delegation left Belo Horizonte by air for Manaus, the capital of the state of Amazonas.

Communique Issued

AU1905185188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 88 p 6

[CTK Recife dispatch: "Plans for Cooperation With Brazilian States"]

[Text] The joint Czechoslovak-Brazilian communique states:

The first visit by a CSSR premier to Brazil, paid in the year of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere; it expressed the high level of understanding achieved in bilateral relations, but also the political will of both governments to intensify cooperation between Brazil and Czechoslovakia.

Premier L. Strougal and President J. Sarnay evaluated the relations between their two countries and were pleased to state that the increasingly dynamic exchange of visits between high-level government representatives has contributed toward consolidating these relations. They expressed their conviction that bilateral relations can expand even more, on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual trust, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The two top government representatives agreed that one should increase efforts to develop economic, trade, cultural, and sports contacts and the scientific, technical, and technological cooperation between Brazil and Czechoslovakia. In this context they underscored the significance of the agreement signed on economic cooperation between the two countries which establishes conditions for intensifying the bilateral economic relations. They stressed that regularly convened sessions of the mixed Brazilian-Czechoslovak commission are an important instrument for appraising and planning the trade-economic exchange between the two countries and adjusting it to their growing economic potentials.

The two sides exchanged views on the current international situation and affirmed their support for the principles and aims of the UN Charter. They expressed the conviction that both dialogue and negotiations are indispensable for consolidating peace, international security, and cooperation.

Premier L. Strougal and President J. Sarney affirmed the support given by their governments to the attainment of general and total disarmament under effective international control. In this context they welcomed the agreement concluded between the U.S. and USSR Governments on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, and stated that they expect it to open the road toward new and yet more far-reaching agreements in other spheres of disarmament. In this process (which corresponds to the legitimate interests of all states) they support the linking of bilateral negotiations with the efforts of multilateral disarmament forums, and above all the Disarmament Conference.

The two top government representatives stressed the UN role in disarmament negotiations and underscored the significance their governments attached to the Third Extraordinary UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament, which they expect to affirm the validity of the principles and priorities formulated in the final document of the First Special UN General Assembly Session of 1978, which was adopted by consensus.

The two sides are in favor of a total, general, and indiscriminate ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of all their existing stocks. In this context the two sides expressed the need to conclude (as soon as possible, within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference) an accord on banning the production, development, and accumulation of chemical weapons, and on destroying them.

The two top government representatives expressed the view that the creation of nuclear-free zones and of zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world would significantly promote the consolidation of trust and international security.

Premier L. Strougal briefed President J. Sarney in detail on the set of peace initiatives submitted by the Warsaw Pact states, including the joint CSSR-GDR proposal to create a corridor free of nuclear arms and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. He also provided an account of the Czechoslovak initiative to create a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. President Sarney thanked him for the account and pointed out that all initiatives that contribute to realistic detente in the international sphere are sympathetically received by the Brazilian Government. The two sides stressed the significance of supporting the implementation of the declaration on a zone of peace and cooperation in the southern Atlantic (adopted by all states at the UN General Assembly session in 1986), and the fact that it corresponds to the interests of the peoples of developing countries situated along its coasts and to the interests of the entire international community.

The two sides also welcomed the results of the international conference on the disarmament-development relationship (held in New York last year), which was a significant landmark in the effort to realize the universally supported ideal of redistributing the means spent on the armament race, above all in the nuclear sphere, in favor of economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries.

The two top government representatives expressed their concern over the persisting profound disproportions in the world economy—their consequences affect the developing countries most—and stressed their support for developing worldwide talks on establishing a new international economic order, based on lasting and equitable foundations.

As for the problem of foreign debts, the two sides reaffirmed that the situation requires comprehensive solutions, which should respect national sovereignty and allow the debtor countries to resume their economic development. They underscored that commercial string-pulling [protekcionismus] is a weighty obstacle that prevents these countries from creating the means needed to repay their foreign debt.

In assessing the regional conflicts, the two top government representatives agreed that their peaceful solution must be sought on the basis of international legal norms, with emphasis on noninterference and on respect for sovereignty and for the equal right to an independent development, in harmony with the UN Charter.

In evaluating the situation in Central America, the two sides positively appraised the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and of the group that supported it, as well as the signing of the Guatemala agreements. They stressed that the fulfillment of these agreements by all countries involved shows the only realistic path toward eliminating tension in that part of the world. In this respect they expressed satisfaction with the recent signing of the Sapoy agreements. The Czechoslovak side expressed appreciation for Brazil's energetic contribution to the search for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America. Both sides expressed their concern about the dangerous crisis-ridden situation in South Africa, which demands an instant search for a peaceful solution. They stressed their absolute aversion to the hated system of apartheid and resolutely condemned the RSA's destabilizing policy toward the neighboring independent African states. They confirmed their solidarity with Namibia's just struggle for independence and their support for it, in line with UN Security Council Resolution No 435/78.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their concern about the recent events in Israeli-occupied Arab territories. They expressed regret about the forcible reprisals against the protest demonstrations [vystoupeni] of the Palestinean population and also about Israel's violation of its duty as the occupyir.g power (in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of the civilian population during a war conflict). They again emphasized the urgency of finding a just, comprehensive, and permanent solution to this conflict, which would enable all states in the region to lead a peaceful existence within the framework of internationally acknowledged borders. In this context they expressed their support for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN and with the participation of all the sides involved (including the PLO).

The two sides expressed concern about the procrastination over the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and particularly the intensified military attacks on downtown areas and the use of chemical weapons in the war between these two states. They again expressed their conviction that there is an urgent need for a just and peaceful solution of the conflict, and underscored their support for UN Security Council Resolution No 598/87 and the need for its immediate and total implementation.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit, which will contribute to the further development of relations between the two countries and to the consolidation of peace in the world.

Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed his thanks to President Jose Sarney for the generous hospitality with which he and the members of his entourage have been received by the Brazilian Government and the people. On behalf of President Gustav Husak he invited President Jose Sarney to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was gladly accepted, with the provision that the date of the visit would be negotiated through diplomatic channels.

Further Reportage

For a Brazilian-source report on the visit to Brazil by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium and Central Committee of the CPCZ and premier of the government, including his meeting with Brazilian President Jose Sarney, see the Brazil section of the 13 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

More on Bulgarian Todorov-Led Delegation Visit

Holds Talks With Kempny

LD1905184388 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK)—Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny received here today a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, led by its Chairman Stanko Todorov.

Josef Kempny dealt with some aspects of reconstruction in Czechoslovakia. He explained to the Bulgarian guests the principles of new laws which will lay the necessary legislative basis for the reconstruction. He also said that all Czechoslovak working people could express their views on these laws in a public debate. The new laws proceed from the preservation of the system of planned economy with a better use of the commodity-money relations, full system of cost accounting, self-financing and autonomy.

Stanko Todorov spoke of reconstruction in Bulgaria. He said that in the past forty years Bulgaria increased its national income 15 times but that the model of socialism based on directive administrative management and highly centralized economy has exhausted its possibilities. Bulgaria has therefore advanced to giving independence to work teams which administer the socialist property and work on the basis of the full cost accounting system and self-financing.

Chnoupek Letter to OAS on Contacts

LD1705121188 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Miroslav Houstecky, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the United States, has presented a letter from Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Joao Clemente Baena Soares, general secretary of the OAS, in Washington. The Czechoslovak proposal for the gradual creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighborly relations along the line of the contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states forms a part of the letter.

The OAS general secretary described the Czechoslovak initiative as very important because, according to him, it corresponds to the interests of security and constructive cooperation not only of Europe but also of the nations of other continents.

FRG Education Minister Moelleman Pays Visit

Meets With Margot Honecker

LD1905020088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 17 May 88

Berlin 17 May (ADN)—Today in Berlin Margot Honecker, GDR minister for public education, received Juergen Moelleman, FRG Minister for Education and Science, for talks. The ministers briefed each other on topical questions concerning education. They called for the continuation of the exchange of information and experiences in the area of education on the basis of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the GDR and the FRG. The leader of the FRG permanent mission Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, took part in the talks.

Meets Hager

AU1905144888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Kurt Hager, chairman of the People's Chamber Public Education Committee, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of education and science, for a talk in the People's Chamber on Tuesday [17 May].

Kurt Hager stressed the great value of science for the preservation and safeguarding of peace, and for understanding among peoples.

During the talks they reaffirmed their joint view that it is now important to increase efforts to preserve peace in the world and to obstruct the way to a nuclear inferno. The interlocutors concurred that war must never again emanate from German soil, and that only peace should originate in German territory.

Kurt Hager underlined that the GDR is using the potential of international scientific cooperation in this spirit. This has been demonstrated by, among other things, the conclusion of the "Agreement Between the GDR and FRG Governments on Cultural Cooperation" on 6 May 1986 as well as the "Agreement Between the GDR and FRG Governments on Cooperation in the Spheres of Science and Technology," which was signed during the 7-11 September 1987 visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG, and involves the universities and colleges of both states.

The meeting was attended by People's Chamber deputies and by Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters. Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent FRG mission in the GDR, was also present.

Holds Talks with Boehme

AU1905162088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 88 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school matters, Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of education and science, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday [17 May] for a visit to the GDR. Prof Boehme conducted an exchange of views with the visitor, who will stay in the GDR until Friday [20 May], on issues concerning topical university policy, including development, administration, and structure of university teaching; basic and advanced education; and research activities at GDR and FRG universities.

The ministers concurred that cooperation and mutual information in the sphere of university policy must be continued in order to contribute to further implementing the agreement concluded between the GDR and FRG Governments on cultural cooperation. This includes the exchange of experienced and young scientists for study purposes, for giving lectures and carrying out research, the exchange of study and expert delegations, and the exchange of information and literature. It also involves topic- and project-oriented cooperation within the framework of the cultural agreement and the agreement on scientific-technological cooperation, from which mutually advantageous relations between universities and colleges result.

At the same time an exchange of experiences was conducted with delegation members at the ministry for university and technical school matters on issues concerning planning and administration in the university sphere.

Received by Gerlach

AU1905162288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Prof Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, received Juergen Moellemann, member of the National Executive Committee, chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalia FDP Association, and minister of education and science, for a talk in Berlin on Tuesday [17 May]. The discussion focused on topical issues concerning safeguarding peace and developing relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of the joint communique signed during the official visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the GDR. Prof Gerlach welcomed the announcement by FDP Chairman Dr Martin Bangemann that the FDP will take up Erich Honecker's invitation to take part in the international meeting on nuclear-free zones in Berlin. Other questions of mutual interest were also discussed.

The talk that proceeded in a businesslike and open atmosphere was attended by Dr Rudi Mueller, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and director of the international work department. Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent FRG mission in the GDR, was also present.

FRG Citizens Arrested at Border Crossing

LD12051212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN)—FRG citizens Klaus Petrik and Ruediger Kison were caught red-handed and arrested by the GDR security organs on 11 May 1988 at the GDR border crossing point at Marienborn. Sharing the work between them, they participated actively in gang-organized crimes while abusing the transit agreement. Preliminary investigations were started and arrest warrants were issued. Opel cars used in the criminal act, with the official registration number E-YC 499 and SFA-774, were seized.

GDR-FRG Trade Union Officials Meet

LD1905160088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN)—Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, today received for talks in Berlin a DGB Leather Workers' Union delegation led by its chairman Werner Dick. The FRG guests are staying in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive of Textiles, Clothing, and Leather Union of the FDGB.

In the open and frank exchange of views, the partners in the talks spoke of the great responsibility of the trade unions of both German states for making their own contribution toward safeguarding peace. They agreed that after the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States concerning the complete elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, it is now important to continue purposefully the process of disarmament that has already begun, and to make it irreversible. It is now hoped that this treaty will be ratified as soon as possible. Harry Tisch outlined the latest GDR proposals, which are aimed at the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe, and informed the guests about the preparations for the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in Berlin in June. The chairman of the FDGB Natioal Executive Council described the many-sided tasks of the trade unions in the GDR. On the basis of a wide democratic cooperation, they developed initiative and diligence for further realization of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Werner Dick talked about his union's topical tasks in improving employees' working and social conditions in the leather industry. He said that under the continuing situation of unemployment this is a complicated process.

The partners in the talks stressed the usefulness of mutual relations and expressed the will to continue the constructive exchange of opinions and information.

More on Honecker Meeting With Uruguay CP Head

LD1105201188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, for a cordial talk. At the beginning of the meeting, Erich Honecker presented his guest with the Grand Star of the International Friendship Order, which was awarded to him following a proposal by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The leading representatives of the SED and the Uruguayan Communist Party held a detailed and open exchange of views on basic issues of international developments and the two parties' policies. Erich Honecker and Rodney Arismendi stressed that safeguarding peace is the most urgent contemporary task for Communists. They agreed that, as a result of the constructive and far-sighted policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, far-reaching disarmament steps on the road to a nuclear weapon-free world are becoming possible. People now expect the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles to be ratified and further disarmament agreements to follow.

They emphasized the firm determination of their parties to actively continue the dialogue and cooperation with all forces interested in peace, despite existing political, ideological, and other differences.

Erich Honecker and Rodney Arismendi spoke in favor of close solidarity and cooperation among Communists. Every party faces the task of elaborating its policy in a creative manner and, in so doing, taking specific national and international conditions into account.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee spoke about the successful implementation of the decisions made by the 11th SED Congress for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR and for safeguarding peace. Supported by the close relationship of trust between the party and the people, the SED is making every effort to meet the demands which the people make of socialism nowadays. The focus of attention here is mastering the key technologies, which is decisive for ensuring dynamic and qualitatively new economic growth. Erich Honecker stressed that the SED will consistently implement the unified economic and social policy and will further improve socialist democracy.

The GDR's foreign policy is directed at making a constructive and responsible contribution to safeguarding peace and to detente. In this connection, he pointed to the recent initiative for convening an international meeting on nuclear weapon-free zones in Berlin in June. The goal of the meeting is to bring together varied political and social forces in the world in order to give new momentum to the struggle for disarmament and detente.

Erich Honecker praised the self-sacrificing struggle of the Uruguayan Communists during the period of the fascist military dictatorship, in which they consistently stood at the head of the resistance and played a decisive part in the re-establishment of democracy in Uruguay. With its consistent policy for strengthening the unity of the working class and the Frente Amplio popular movement, the Uruguayan fraternal party made an important theoretical and practical contribution to consolidating the forces of progress and democracy in Uruguay and Latin America.

Rodney Arismendi spoke about the new situation that has arisen with the restoration of democracy in Uruguay and the consequent demands on Communists. He said the overthrow of the dictatorship was a victory for the Uruguayan people, which opened up to the democratic and popular forces united in the Broad Front more favorable prospects for solving the most pressing problems of the workers. He explained the political line of the Uruguayan Communists, which is aimed at consolidating the unity of action of the working class and strengthening the alliance and cooperation with all democratic forces. It is necessary to defend and develop democracy resolutely and to strengthen the unity of the political and social forces interested in revolutionary changes. He expressed thanks for the manifold and effective support which the SED is giving to the struggle being waged by the Communists and patriots of Uruguay.

In their discussion of the situation in Latin America, the two politicians stated the firm solidarity of their parties with the self-sacrificing struggle of the Latin American peoples against the imperialist policy of hegemony and neocolonialist plunder, and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

They stressed the importance of international support for a free Nicaragua and all efforts aimed at a peaceful solution of the Central American conflict on the basis of the efforts of the Contadora states and of the Guatamala agreement. They condemned the continuing violation of human rights in many countries of the continent and expressed their solidarity with democratic forces and all victims of reactionary despotism in Chile, Paraguay, Colombia, and El Salvador.

Erich Honecker and Rodney Arismendi agreed to continue the fraternal exchange of views and close cooperation between the two parties.

Taking part in the talk in the Central Committee building were Aimira Legaspi, member of the Central Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and director of its International Relations Department.

Vienna Reception Held for Fischer 19 May

LD1905211588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1927 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 19 May (ADN)—On the occasion of the official visit by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, GDR Ambassador to Austria, Klaus Wolf gave a reception today in Vienna. His invitation was accepted by: Dr Alois Mock, Vice Chancellor and Austrian foreign minister, parliamentary deputies, representatives of political parties and of the GDR-Austria Society, leading representatives of the Austrian economic sector, academics and cultural exponents, and members of the delegations to the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting and the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe.

Sindermann Visits Belgian Provinces

LD1905202388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 19 May 88

[Excerpts] Brussels, 19 May (ADN)—The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee, which is currently staying in Belgium, today visited the provinces of Limburg and Namur.

In Hasselt, capital of the northeast Belgian province of Limburg, the guests were greeted by governor Harry Vandermeulen. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon at Namur, Horst Sindermann laid a wreath at the monument for the heroes of the province who fell in the two world wars. The solemn ceremony was attended by representatives of patriotic and resistance associations. Governor Emile Wauthy then welcomed the GDR parliamentary delegation at his official premises. During a subsequent exchange of views, representatives of industrial firms of the province gave details of relations with GDR enterprises and combines. They agreed with Horst Sindermann that specific examples here show how economic relations could be developed to mutual advantage.

After a museum visit and tour of the historic citadel on the Meuse, a dinner hosted by the governor in honor of the GDR parliamentarians at Namur Castle concluded this day of the visit to Belgium.

Honecker Receives Swiss Labor Party Leader

LD1905140088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, met today with Jean Spielmann, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, for a friendly exchange of views.

The partners in the Berlin talks acknowledged the long-standing fraternal relations between the two parties, and stressed that in view of mankind's great problems, active cooperation between Communist and Labor Parties, as well as of all progressive forces, is an urgent requirement.

Erich Honecker and Jean Spielmann said that encouraging results had been achieved recently in the struggle for safeguarding world peace, but the danger of a nuclear inferno had, however, not yet been eliminated. To make the process of disarmament and detente irrevocable, numerous barriers have to be overcome.

The adherence of NATO to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, which was the basis of various plans for the "modernization" of weapon arsenals, continues to be directed toward nuclear superiority.

Both general secretaries said that the forthcoming summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is tied to worldwide hopes for further steps toward disarmament. An early 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, with strict adherence to the ABM Treaty, is an urgent requirement. At the same time the reduction and eventual elimination of other weapons of mass destruction is necessary and possible. In this connection, Erich Honecker commented on the Warsaw Pact states' comprehensive peace program, which does not exclude any kind of weapon. He referred to the efforts of the GDR to encourage the process of disarmament, in particular on the sensitive dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Jean Spielmann expressed his esteem for the contribution the GDR, with its constructive policy of dialogue, makes to peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. He acknowledged the GDR's initiative in organizing an international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones in Berlin in June, and promised the active cooperation of his party at the meeting.

Ott Addresses UN Council on Human Rights

AU1905144788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 88 pp 1,2

[Text] New York (ADN)—In the GDR, economic, social, cultural, as well as civil and political rights, as laid down in the two international human rights conventions of 1966, are fully observed. This was stated by Ambassador Harry Ott, permanent GDR representative at the United Nations, on Tuesday [17 May] at a meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Secure social factors and legal guarantees ensure that human rights are observed in the GDR. "It is a fact that in our country unemployment and homelessness do not exist. The right to joint determination is guaranteed as well as the right to information and religious freedom. Nobody is persecuted because he observes a certain religion. The religious communities enjoy the protection and support of the state. Nobody is prevented from gaining information from Western radio and television stations that can be received in the GDR." Cultural life in the GDR is marked by openness to the world.

In the GDR, too, of course, no right to violate laws and international obligations exists, such as the dissemination of views that glorify fascism and racial hatred or that are directed against the understanding among peoples, Harry Ott pointed out.

The diplomat described the safeguarding of mankind's existence as the most urgent task in the human rights sphere. Serious human rights policy must always be aimed at peace, disarmament, and detente. It is also uncontested that the world cannot be considered a secure place as long as human rights are trampled on. "We should be aware of the fact that in large parts of the world not even the most elementary conditions for a dignified human existence exist, that millions of people are starving, have no shelter and no jobs." At the same time Ambassador Ott warned against futile attempts to misuse human rights issues for tendentious and politically motivated purposes.

Krenz Meets Supreme Court Visitors

LD1705224788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN)—Economic dynamism, unity of economic and social policy, and political stability are characteristic features of the strengthening of the peasants' and workers' state in the GDR. This was underlined by Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, in Berlin Tuesday during a talk with the presidents of the Supreme Courts of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland, the USSR, and Hungary, who are taking part in a conference on questions concerning the administration of justice at the invitation of Dr. Guenter Sarge, president of the GDR Supreme Court.

The GDR guarantees all citizens political freedom and social rights, never before the case on German soil. Guarantee of the certainty of the law is a firm element of the SED's policy and serves to implement the interests of the working people, the defense of the socialist order, and the citizens' freedom and human dignity.

During the meeting, at the official seat of the State Council, Egon Krenz stressed that the main direction in which GDR state power is developing is that of further unfolding and perfecting socialist democracy.

The supreme court presidents praised the GDR's constructive and flexible policy of dialogue and underlined the importance of the forthcoming international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones, which is to take place in Berlin at Erich Honecker's initiative.

Honecker Receives New Albanian Envoy
LD1905152488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Ilir Bocka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, for the presentation of his credentials.

The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which Erich Honecker returned in the same manner.

In the talks afterwards, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State welcomed the positive development of relations between the two countries. He stressed the GDR's readiness to contribute actively toward building relations for the benefit and use of both states and peoples.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the results of the Belgrade meeting of the Balkan states' foreign ministers, and emphasized that the GDR welcomes and supports all such types of activities in the Balkans and in other parts of the continent. In this connection he referred to the diverse initiatives the GDR undertakes toward safeguarding peace and forming trust, which are aimed at encouraging the process of disarmament and detente.

Leaders' Public Appearances 28 April-4 May

AU0605194588 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 29 April to 5 May reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended the May Day rally in Berlin on 1 May: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Jarowinsky; Heinz Kessler; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; Inge Lange; and Gerhard Schuerer. (2 May, p 1)

The following GDR leaders attended a ceremony in Berlin on 28 April, during which Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, conferred high state awards on working people and collectives: Politburo members Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council; and Politburo candidate member Geryard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commissign. (29 April, p 3)

The following GDR leaders attended a ceremony in Berlin on 30 April, during which high state awards were conferred on outstanding personalities and collectives by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Guenter Schabowski, secretary of the SED Central Committee. (30 April-1 May, pp 1,3)

The following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo attended May Day rallies in various bezirke on 1 May: Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, in Cottbus; Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, in Erfurt; Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, in Halle; Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, in Karl-Marx-Stadt; and Margarete Mueller in Neubrandenburg. (2 May, p 4)

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a meeting in Berlin on 28 April with the delegation heads of foreign peasants' parties and organizations, which was attended by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. (29 April, p 1)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Hirokazu Arai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the GDR, and Ta Huu Canh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Berlin on 2 May. (3 May, p 2) Willi Stoph received Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Berlin on 4 May. (5 May, p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, attended a meeting of the Halle SED Bezirk leadership on 28 April. (29 April, p 3)

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a dinner hosted by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in honor of Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Berlin on 3 May. (4 May, p 1)

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received Taieb Sahbani, member of the Tunisian Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Berlin on 28 April. (29 April, p 2)

Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, personally presented birthday congratulations to journalist Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler in Berlin on 28 April. (29 April, p 2) Joachim Herrmann attended a festive event marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany in Berlin on 29 April. (30 April-1 May, p 1)

Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, addressed a festive gathering at the "Wilhelm Pieck" Military College in Berlin on 29 April. (30 April-1 May, p 6) Heinz Kessler, together with a military delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Colonel General Shamsragijn Yondon, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic, attended a comradeship-in-arms meeting at the "Harry Kuhn" Military College in Ellenberg on 4 May. (5 May, p 2)

Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, chaired talks on cooperation between science and production in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 2 May. (3 May, p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, conferred the banner of honor of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society on the Gadebusch unit of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society in Gadebusch on 28 April. (29 April, p 2) Erich Mueckenberger bade farewell to a delegation from the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of Finland in the Diet of the Republic of Finland, led by Chairman Pertti Hietala, in Berlin on 29 April. (30 April - 1 May, p 6)

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, attended a youth conference in Erfurt on 28 April. (29 April, p 3)

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, attended a reception given by Carel J. Schneider, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the GDR, in Berlin on 2 May. (3 May, p 2)

Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, visited the Party School of the Municipal CPC Committee and a clothing factory in Beijing on 4 May. (5 May, p 1)

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended a reception given by Hirokazu Arai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the GDR, in Berlin on 29 April. (30 April-1 May)

Briefs

SFRY Official Visits

Herbert Krolikowski, first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Vladislava Bulatovic, head of the SFRY Foreign Information Department of the Information Secretariat, for a talk on Wednesday, 11 May. The politician was in Berlin to conduct negotiations concerning a government agreement on cooperation between the GDR and SFRY in the sphere of information. [Summary] [*AU1705202388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 88 p 4 AU*]

GDR-FRG Farmers Exchange

East Berlin (ADN)—Five young peasants from cooperatives and two dairy specialists from the GDR have started 3 months of practical training in agricultural and dairy enterprises, training and test facilities, and facilities of the Agricultural Advisory Service in the FRG. At the same time, five young farmers from the FRG are acquainting themselves with agricultural work in LPG's and on state-owned farms in the GDR. This exchange of trainees, which took place for the first time last year, was agreed upon in 1986 by Bruno Leitz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, and Ignaz Kiechle, FRG minister of food, agriculture, and forestry. [Text] [*AU1105110088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 May 88 p 4*]

Kadar 'Not To Resign' at MSZMP Conference

LD1905211288 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1946 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (TANJUG)—General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar is not to resign—stated Janos Barabas, deputy head of the Central Committee Department for Publicity and Propaganda, tonight on the eve of the Hungarian communists' land conference tomorrow.

Barabas told domestic and foreign reporters that the new Central Committee, at its first session on May 22, would debate on members of the Politburo and the Secretariat, and on the general secretary and his deputy, hence the assessments by the Central Committee would determine who would stay and who would arrive in the party's topmost posts.

Keen interest in the Hungarian party's conference, first after 1957, may be seen from the fact that 186 reporters have so far been accredited to the three-day meeting.

Scene Set for MSZMP Party Conference

Opposition Voices Demands

AU1905173088 Paris AFP in English
1710 GMT 19 May 88

[Laurence Lecallier Report]

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (AFP)—Hungarian opposition groups voiced democratic demands as the communist party geared up for its first national conference in decades, to open Friday.

The party was rumoured to be considering replacing veteran 76-year-old Secretary General Janos Kadar, who has led Hungary since Soviet troops crushed the 1956 insurrection.

Calls for reforming Hungary's social, political and economic institutions came from within party ranks as well as from dissidents, but the strongest demands for democratic freedom came from opponents to the communist regime.

The leaders of several Hungarian dissident groups that merged into a "free initiative network" on May 1 said Thursday they wanted to make Hungary a parliamentary democracy and rid it of Soviet troops.

The movement aims to coordinate the actions and positions of Hungary's various dissident groups, which had thus far been weakened by internal strife .

"We are convinced that it is the present system, not democracy which will lead to chaos," said Miklos Vasarhelyi, who served as a minister in the short-lived democratic government of Imre Nagy, which was toppled by Soviet troops in 1956.

Speaking to journalists at a Budapest restaurant on Thursday, dissident leaders outlined a series of proposals to solve what they termed the country's economic and social crisis.

The proposals included introducing a multi-party system, holding elections and forming independent trade unions. The dissidents also demanded a free press and freedom of association.

But for party officials, the key question is whether Mr. Kadar is to be replaced. "The party is obsessed by the succession," said network spokesman, Miklos Haraszti, a sociologist, and the Communist Party "no longer has time for the real political questions."

A group of intellectuals calling themselves the Democratic Opposition harshly criticized Mr. Kadar's rule and his "nefarious and criminal" role in the Soviet crushing of the 1956 uprising.

The intellectuals, including Gabor Demsky, an editor, and philosophers Janos Kis and Gaspar Miklos Tamas condemned what they called the "indescribable way" in which Mr. Kadar had "led and fooled" Hungary for 32 years.

They also recalled that Mr. Kadar had called Soviet troops into Hungary and had later put Mr. Nagy, his former Defence Minister Pal Maleter and journalist Miklos Gimes on trial. All three were executed in 1958.

"The time has come for Janos Kadar to explain himself before the Hungarian nation, and history will never forgive him," said the letter, dated Monday and received Thursday in Vienna.

The opposition network, Mr. Haraszti said, had received widespread backing, with more than 1,300 people signing the appeal which led to its founding. However, its aim was not to be a party but to coordinate "all those interested in a multi-party system".

The network's foreign policy priority, he said, was the withdrawal of the estimated 65,000 Soviet soldiers based in Hungary. But it was also worried about Hungarian minorities abroad, he added, urging the Hungarian Government to clearly specify its concern for the expatriates.

Hungarians in Romania, officially estimated at 1.7 million have complained of forcible assimilation, and the issue has led Budapest to criticize Sofia [as received] openly for its handling of the Hungarian ethnic minority.

Mr. Haraszti said the network had not sought official registration but considered itself legal because the Hungarian Constitution endorsed the "right of assembly".

In the economic field, the network rejected a "brutal fall in living standards" and recommended cutting allowances for party organizations and the armed forces.

MTI Views Conference

LD1905141288 Budapest MTI in English 1315 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)—The national conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) is to begin in Budapest on May 20, Friday morning with 860 delegates representing over 800,000 party members as well as with the members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee with voting right.

The conference was convened by the December 1987 session of the Central Committee which proposed that the national party conference should discuss the topical issues of socialist construction. Now the delegates are to start their responsible work in awareness of the opinion of all strata of society. In the course of preparations, following the debates over the leading role of the party and the ideological theses, there was a comprehensive debate over the draft policy statement of the national conference. The document was thoroughly and critically analysed by the party branch organizations and the party committees. Almost one third of all party members expressed their views and non-party people were also given the opportunity to make their comments. The Central Committee also asked the social and interest organizations and the leading bodies of scientific workshops to comment on the draft.

It was unambiguously expressed in the debates that the HSWP has always initiated renewal and it would be a realistic aim for the party conference to analyse the unfavourable processes that have taken place since the 13th congress and to give a programme of action until the end of the decade. The conference should create the economic, political, organizational and personal conditions for the quicker development of Hungarian society.

It was expressed in the comprehensive and highly constructive debates that a change is required in the building of socialism. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party should strengthen, and exercise in a new way, its leading role in the guidence of social processes and the determination of action.

According to the proposal of the HSWP Central Committee for the agenda of the national party conference, General Secretary Janos Kadar is to put forward a policy statement on the tasks of the party and the development of the system of political institutions. After the debate the participants are to pass decisions on personnel issues. It was decided in the latest session of the Central Committee that personnel changes should be effected and the leading party bodies renewed.

Great expectations are attached to the second party conference of the HSWP (the first one was held in 1957). The resolutions of the conference should promote the implementation of the party's programme of economic and social advancement and the government work programme based upon it, renewal of political life, streamlining of the system of political institutions and views to be formulated in the conference may accelerate the reform processes and the renewal of the operation of the system of economic and political institutions.

Daily Views Conference

LD2005081488 Budapest MTI in English 0014 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)—The May 20 issue of "NEPSZABADSAG", the central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, carries the following editorial to welcome the national party conference to begin on Friday.

"We have had exciting and creative exchanges of views. This is doubted by hardly anyone who has followed the political debates preceding the national party conference to begin today, the lengthy dialogue in which every third party member set for his views and proposals and even non-party people expressed their views, and in which the leading bodies of the various movements and social organizations also commented on the draft which, amended on the basis of the comments, will also be debated by the present forum. However, the discussions preceding the renewal of membership cards, and the series of consultations ranging from the basic organizations to the session of the Central Committee cannot be separated from these exchanges, as they also analysed the timely issues of ideological work and outlined the reform of the system of political institutions.

"Thus the party conference relies on a political force that genuinely mobilized all strata of society, the country itself has become a public forum, and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has also required this all-social political activity. It is a welcome fact that the party membership has learned to argue in a way that shows interest in the other. The best traditions of the HSWP as a movement were revived when the draft policy statement was discussed.

"Many questions awaiting an answer have accumulated in the past years, and it is also beyond doubt that, alongside the results, the world in which we are living is ridden with tensions and problems, and a series of social, social-welfare and economic problems are intertwined with one another. However, they can be solved and the cause-effect relations explored only in parallel to a creative search for ways—and nothing can serve this end better than the sincere and common assessment of our problematic affairs. Many feared there was too much to discuss and time was pressing. Although this fear was not groundless, the results showed otherwise: The debate which preceded the forum was marked and open. There were, naturally, extreme opinions, ones that clung to the past, or which sought other paths for the future. Criticism and self-criticism were not free from exaggerations, but the sense of political responsibility and the need of

consistent action were apparent in almost all contributions. 'We should not be afraid of either impatience or uncertainty.'—said a contributor to a Party Committee session and added that in the current period it is the most important task of the party to listen to, and evaluate, all views, as this is the only way to establish consensus relying on a new basis, a collective programme that translates words into action.

"Expectations were also formulated in the preparatory period. Interestingly, as the central issues of the debate were outlined, so the expectations towards the forum were neither illusory nor excessive. The heightened expectation is understandable and just, as it is not accidental that a conference of such rank is held for the second time in the history of the HSWP. At the same time, the delegates should not be expected to map out all hidden corners of society, to give precise answers to all questions that arise, and a prescription for the related tasks for the individuals and the smaller collectives. The party conference cannot undertake this task as the aim is precisely for all persons, organs and representations to think independently, aware of their responsibility, on their own levels—in harmony with the programme of advancement approved by the Central Committee in July 1987 and National Assembly, and with the guidelines of this conference.

"The demand for a comprehensive economic, social and ideological renewal is unanimously expressed by the various manifestations. The demand that the party conference should openly and self-critically analyze the current situation, make the party's standpoint on issues of building socialism and the reform process unambiguous, and designate the steps which can bring about the desired turn for the period until the 14th congress follows from the above.

"Taking stock of the multitude of proposals and motions for amendment, incorporating them into the standpoint approved by the Central Committee session of May 9, and screening out the recommendations and conceptions which require analysis on a longer-range, did not start from reality and are unfeasible in their current state, was also an immense task. However, the task facing the party conference is even more difficult as it is not sufficient to take the stand that socialist building, the activity of the party and the operation of the political system has matured for a comprehensive reform, and that stabilization of the economy can be launched only on the basis of this. It has to outline the major tendencies of the shift, give a concrete and accountable programme, create unity in the designation and interpretation of tasks, and bring about the personnel conditions. The opinion of both the requested bodies and the party membership coincided with the effort that the party should fulfil its leading role with theoretical and political means, concentrating on the main processes. It was agreed that the party should not take over the role of the state and social organizations, it should rather strive to enforce a division of labour and cooperation between them.

"Not even this significant forum can undertake to clarify all problems in detail, once and for ever, since the accelerated processes raise new and new [as received] issues which cannot be answered immediately, the changes of fundamental importance are accompanied by errors and lesser or greater detours, and we would hamper the expedient self-correction, were we to place road signs at every metre instead of every kilometre.

"At the same time, the constructive way of thinking, cooperative spirit, greater independence and initiative demand greater democracy and greater openness, as it can become what we wish it to be—energetic action—only in this way. It is a general requirement that the excessive organizational regulation and centralization has to be lessened, and the issue of how the new interpretation of democratic centralism ensures the coordination of efforts within the party, how it makes it possible to criticise certain decisions, and how it promotes the responsible and, if need be, more frequent re-examination of minority views, also awaits a more profound analysis and a position of forming a new practice. Why should this be stressed? Because, from the point of view of our future, it is an important recognition: In the course of building socialism the dictatorship of the proletariat is being evolved into the power of the entire working people. In other words, interests are changing alongside the social relations. Work aimed at transforming the system of political institutions is a fundamental condition to appropriately express these changes in the political decisions that rest on public interest and voice the public demand. And this can become optimal if the scope of political action of the citizens increases with the observance of constitutional frames, if the various state and social organs fulfil their interest representation and interest coordination roles, in other words, if the mechanism of exploring, clashing and intergrating interests becomes smoother, and if the heightened social control of the processes is realized.

"The keynote address of the last Central Committee session formulated: 'The system of requirements of our renewal cannot be restricted to one single act, the approval and publication of the policy statement.' When we welcome the party conference to open today, and wish much success for its work, we also note that this forum can take only one—although significant—step on the road of national renewal. The rest includes the struggles of all of us: How we can renew ourselves, how we shall be able to more our economy out of its deadlock, and build a harmonically developed socialist society", writes the editorial in "NEPSZABADSAG".

Press Center Set Up

LD1905210788 Budapest MTI in English 2006 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)—The International Press Centre of the national party conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has been opened in

Budapest, in the Headquarters of the National Federation of Hungarian Journalists, said Janos Barabas, deputy head of Department of the HSWP Central Committee, on Thursday evening at an international press conference. So far, 186 foreign journalists have been accredited to the party conference, to last from Friday to Sunday. In the Press Centre, journalists will be able to follow the events of the conference on monitors, with simultaneous interpretation in five languages. The Hungarian news agency MTI is to prepare daily summaries in English, Russian and Hungarian. A translating and interpreting office will also operate in the Press Centre, which will provide journalists with the debate opening speech of HSWP General Secretary Janos Kadar on Sunday. The journalists will also be able to follow the reports of five major news agencies: AP, AFP, DPA, REUTER and TASS.

Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, will hold a briefing for the representatives of the press each day, at the end of the conferences. Alongside this, foreign journalists will also be informed on several major issues of Hungarian political, economic and social life. On Friday, Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs is to discuss Hungarian foreign policy, on Saturday, three economic leaders will discuss the country's economic situation, and Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, will discuss the connections between the political system and the economic reform.

Conference Opens; Agenda Approved

LD2005094888 Budapest MTI in English
0908 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)—The national conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party opened in Budapest Friday. On the initiative of HSWP Deputy General Secretary Gyorgy Lazar, who opened the meeting, delegates approved the proposals concerning the Presidium, agenda, rules and work committees of the conference. They also accepted that, under the second point of the agenda, the conference discuss issues of personnel and organization and re-elected the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee without considerable change in the strength of the two bodies.

Following, Janos Kadar took the floor at 10.10 a.m. the general secretary of the HSWP delivered a keynote address in connection with the policy statement on the tasks of the party and the development of the system of political institutions.

Council of Ministers Discusses Economic Issues

LD1905203788 Budapest MTI in English
1845 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)—The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday in Budapest. It approved the report of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz on his visit to the United Kingdom. The government heard a report on implementation of the 1987 national economic plan, and economic development in the first quarter of the year.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the report of the minister of finance on implementation of the 1987 budget, and will submit the report to the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers heard a report on the restructuring tasks of industry, and decided to submit the report to the National Assembly.

The government proposed the National Assembly to amend the law on general value-added tax, and also decided to amend the implementation decree of the law on the income tax of private individuals.

Following the session of the Council of Ministers, Rezso Banyasz held a spokesman's conference. Discussing the visit of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz to the United Kingdom he said: The visit promoted [as received] that British partners receive a comprehensive, realistic picture on the situation of Hungary. It clarified the Hungarian position with respect to the relation towards to the Common Market for the English leaders. Margaret Thatcher ensured support to these efforts. Results were achieved in several concrete issues: the issuing of visas to Great Britain will be made easier, the scholarship named after Istvan Szechenyi will make it possible for talented young Hungarian researchers to participate in study trips in England. The British side will continue to judge the employment permits of Hungarian experts with goodwill.

In answer to questions Rezso Banyasz said: As compared to the powerfully deteriorating tendencies of the previous years, a modest improvement took place in economy in 1987 in several respects. The convertible export of industry increased considerably, as a consequence of which the deficit of the non-rouble accounting goods turnover and payments balance was somewhat reduced. In totality, after a decrease for two years, the real value of the national income has again increased. However, economic balance improved in a more modest degree than would be desired and there is no appropriate improvement in the necessary streamlining of the production pattern. Financial incomes of the population rose at a faster pace than planned, and the same applies to investment inputs. However, in totality, the results indicate that our economic policy goals can be realized.

In 1987, for the first time in a long period, the state budget closed the year with a far smaller deficit than planned. A determining role was played in this by the governmental measures of a restrictive nature which improved the state of the budget and served the selective enlivening of economy. As a result of these, revenues of the state budget were 4 percent higher last year than the estimate, its expenditures 2.4 percent higher.

In 1987, the deficit of the budget was 12,000 million forints less than in the previous year, and stood at 34.8 million forints. Although the steps taken during the year considerably reduced the budgetary expenditures, efficiency did not show the necessary improvement. According to the government, even firmer steps have to be taken to lastingly improve the external and internal financial balance.

Young Lawyers Establish Professional Club

AU1905161388 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 13 May 88 p 5

[Interview with Dr Gyorgy Ruttner, head of a newly-established Lawyers' Club, by "J.I.": "Why Did the Young Lawyers Establish a Club?—date and place not given]

[Text] The idea of creating a forum where young lawyers could regularly discuss issues that concern them came up at a conference of young lawyers held in Zamardi. The decision has been implemented: The Young Lawyer' Club has been established under the auspices of the PPF. We asked Dr Gyorgy Ruttner about the goals and program of this new body.

[Ruttner] Many lawyers expressed their dissatisfaction with the poor public representation of their profession. The club is trying to alleviate this by providing an opportunity to discuss our common problems. More than 100 young lawyers came to our first meeting, not only from Budapest but also from the provinces. A proposal was made to call ourselves the club of lawyers who think alike so that lawyers of all ages could come to our events. We will decide on this at our next meeting.

[J.I.] What kind of program are you offering to the lawyers?

[Ruttner] Political scientist Attila Agh gave a lecture at our founding session entitled: "Defensive Society." In May, we organized a debate on the law on associations, gatherings, and protest currently under preparation. Our experts also participated in this debate. We plan to discuss the practice of a judge's independence, the potentials of self-government, and to debate the crisis of values and the possibility of standardizing legal representation. We will discuss the regulations governing the election of lawyer leaders and leading bodies at a separate meeting. The current regulations are considerably outdated and, at the youth parliament of Budapest lawyers, many delegates complained that the present system of nominations excludes the persons who are nominated from below.

[J.I.] According to the preliminary report, the issue of helping the refugees from Transylvania was also discussed at the meeting.

[Ruttner] Many lawyers provide legal assistance for these refugees free of charge. We will submit the list of names to the PPF, the Red Cross, and to the church. We have also organized a collection and, so far, lawyers from Budapest have contributed 400,00 forints to help these people.

Marjai Opens Budapest International Fair

LD1805152088 Budapest MTI in English 1202 GMT 18 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)—The 87th Budapest International Fair of capital goods opened in Budapest on Wednesday with over 2,000 exhibitors from 29 countries and West Berlin, and individual displays by Israeli and Taiwanese firms.

The opening ceremony was attended by Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, several members of the Hungarian Government, the Duke of Kent, deputy president of the British Foreign Trade Council, Anton Jaumann, minister of state of economics and transport of Bavaria, and Rolf Rodenstock, president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Munich and Upper Bavaria.

Opening the fair, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, stressed that the government was pursuing an economic policy that created strict conditions, and a reform policy with the aim of developing market relations on the basis of socialism. All measures the government has taken or plans to take are aimed at facilitating clear-cut orientation of the economy and creating market and financial relations. It depends on the competitiveness of the national economy how rapidly the programme of stabilization and advance is implemented.

Jozsef Marjai said that the foreign visitors to the fair would have an opportunity to follow with attention the work of the forthcoming national conference of the Hungarian Socialist workers' party and, most probably, witness the reconfirmation of the reform-oriented economic polity.

The party conference is expected to create more favourable political conditions for fulfilling the tasks that were specified by the government programme and require hard and consistent everyday work, Jozsef Marjai said. The deputy prime minister stressed that the Hungarian economy was intensifying relations with the world economy which requires, however, equal treatment, non-discrimination and the removal of artifical obstacles to trade. The government spares no effort for the Hungarian firms to find acces to the foreign markets more easily. Hungary provides an initiating and powerful support for the sweeping transformation of the CMEA.

It is important for Hungary how the West European integration process continues and its relations with the Hungarian economy develop. It is a key issue of the

development of relations with the Common Market and of the related talks that Hungary should be treated in a non-discriminative way, as an equal partner. An eventual agreement on this basis would put an end to the phase of confrontation and begin an era of comprehensive and constructive cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai stressed that there are enormous reserves in the CMEA integration. Discussing the relationship between the CMEA and the EEC, the deputy prime minister said that cooperation between the two organizations, which would it is hoped will [as received] start in the near future, would help work out an implement some important programmes of all-European cooperation. Hungary is closely interested in the establishment of the common internal market of the EEC scheduled for 1990. This step may lead to the further isolation of the EEC countries from the other two European economic integrations but it may also strengthen all-European cooperation, Jozsef Marjai said, at the opening of the fair.

UK's Duke of Kent Visits Fair

LD1805173088 Budapdst MTI in English 1440 GMT 18 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)—The Duke of Kent, deputy president of the British Foreign Trade Council, who is heading an economic and commercial delegation to Hungary on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair, made a courtesy call on Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on Wednesday. The meeting was attended by Leonard Vincent Appleyard, ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Hungary.

Marjai Meets Greek Commerce Minister

AU1805113788 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 May 88 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and minister of trade, Panayiotis Roumeliotis, minister of commerce of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Budapest on 16 May.

The Greek guest held a lecture at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences on the small-sized countries' compliance with the world economic situation and opened the Greek Week at the Budapest Skala department store.

Jozsef Marjai and Panayiotis Roumeliotis exchanged views on the development of Hungarian-Greek economic relations and on current issues of European economic cooperation.

Trade Officials on Relations With East Asia

AU1805171788 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 May 88 p 6

[Report on interview with Laszlo Molat, trade attache in Hanoi and Ferenc Blauman, head of the Hungarian trade mission in Ho Chi Minh City, by Oszkar Fuzes: "Indochina and Us: Assortments—Advantages;" date and place not given]

[Text] For decades, Hungarian foreign trade relations with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were limited just to the assistance Hungary provided to these countries. In recent years, however, with the beginning of peaceful construction work, these three countries in Indochina have been increasingly seeking mutually advantageous forms of economic cooperation through which they can become promising partners to the outside world. This is particularly true of their relations with Hungary because Hungary has also been seeking cooperation opportunities which would increase our domestic production capacity and the assortment of goods for the Hungarian consumers. We spoke about this with Laszlo Molat and Ferenc Blauman in Hanoi.

"The structure and format of Hungarian-Vietnamese economic relations are basically similar to the relations between the CEMA member states"—Laszlo Molat said. "The rate of growth, however, is higher: The bilateral turnover of goods has doubled in the last 4 years. The trade protocol stipulates R63 million worth of turnover of goods for this year; in addition, we are counting on deriving 20 percent more from direct exchanges between our enterprises. The great geographical distance and the different level of development between the two countries are, no doubt, factors that hinder our trade relations, but the comparative advantages are mutual from several viewpoints. We can purchase many tropical products here (for example, 400 tonnes of coffee, and jute, canned fruit, peas, cinnamon, tea, minerals) for which we would have to pay hard currency on other markets. In the traditional exchange of goods, we mostly sell machines, installations, and materials on the local market.

"Production cooperation is even more important. By means of Hungarian-Vietnamese investments—projects that are built either from credits or assistance and on the basis of compensations—we have been able to increase the capacity to produce goods which are in short supply in Hungary. (And Vietnam can ease its employment problems.) An increasing percentage of the jointly manufactured products are of good quality, sell well due to both the price and the workmanship, and increase the assortment of goods for the Hungarian consumers. It is enough to mention here production of 5 million shirts, shoes, underwear, ready made clothes, and other products. Even if only in small quantities, the consumers can be interested in cooperation in production of belts and handbags made from exotic animals. Long-term organized cooperation based on annual agreements is increasingly rich and flexible in its working methods:

The economic reform in Vietnam is also urging local enterprises to search for new markets. The capitalist part of the fast developing Pacific area in Vietnam is worth considering from the viewpoint of the future, and, hopefully, Hungarian enterprises will also be able to join this trade, for example, in electronics. (The recent Vietnamese law on mixed enterprises provides favorable opportunities for foreign investors and a few dozens mixed enterprises are already functioning. Like with the other socialist countries, Vietnam would like to sign a separate agreement with Hungary on mixed enterprises. The Soviet-Vietnamese agreement that regulates this has already been signed.)

"Due to better conditions and traditions, the enterprises in the southern part of Vietnam are even more flexible"—Ferenc Blauman says joining the discussion. "Two-thirds of the Hungarian imports originate from this area; this, and proximity to Cambodia justified the opening of a trade representation in Ho Chi Minh City in 1986. New possibilities are supplementing the above mentioned ones. We are currently analyzing, for example, ways of exploiting and purchasing aluminum here. Since this part of the country is more developed from an industrial point of view, the modern electronics and assembly enterprises that would draw our attention are mainly in the south, and they will continue to be there. The current economic difficulties in Vietnam are not frightening away the traditional Hungarian partners (Taurus, Hungarotex, Consumex) and hopefully these difficulties will not scare off other Hungarian partners that seek new opportunities (for example, the Telecommunication Cooperative).

"As for Cambodia, here we are definitely only at the beginning. We are going to develop our cooperation by starting from real possibilities, and this cooperation promises to bring results in the production of rubber and soybean, and later in tourism. There are plans to rebuild the first three-star hotel in Cambodia, the Khemara, with Hungarian contributions; several Western travel agencies are already making inquiries about the travel possibilities.

"Our turnover of goods with Laos is somewhat smaller, below R1 million on each side, because this smallest country in Indochina has no sea ports. Due to its poor infrastructure, transportation of goods is a big problem. It is important, however, that we purchase 400,000 tonnes of coffee annually from Laos"—Laszlo Molat says. "This is not much, but we are promoting development projects in Laos that would be useful for all Southeast Asia, like, the poultry farming."

On the whole, the mutual intention of increasingly profiting from the mutual advantages of the Hungarian-Vietnamese cooperation is a promising one. If this is true, then we gain access to Southeast Asia and our partners gain access to Eastern and Western Europe.

Leaders Send Message of Thanks to Laos Leaders

BK1305104988 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Vientiane, May 13 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, received recently a telegramme of thanks from Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], Nemeth Karoly, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary [PRH], and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRH.

The telegramme states:

On behalf of the HSWP, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and people of Hungary and in our own names, we would like to express our sincere thanks for your warm congratulations and best wishes sent to us on the occasion of our national day and the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of the country.

We believe that our comprehensive relations will be constantly developed on the basis of our common principles, thus effectively contributing to the building of friendship between our two countries and peoples.

Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly also received a telegramme of thanks from his Hungarian counterpart, Istvan Sarlos.

The telegramme expressed hope that the relations between the national assemblies of the two countries will be further developed and will contribute to the building of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Nemeth Greets Norway's King, Dizdarevic

AU1805113888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 May 88 p 8

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, sent a greetings message to Olaf V, King of Norway, on his country's national day. Likewise, Karoly Nemeth sent a greetings message to Raif Dizdarevic, congratulating him on his election to the office as president of the SFRY Presidium.

Military Transport Train Crash Investigated

LD1905133888 Warsaw PAP in English
1201 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 19—A military transport train crashed in the railway station in Pila, central Poland, this morning leaving a yet unknown number of people dead and injured.

According to preliminary estimates the accident occurred when the train broke apart on a turnout. A special commission headed by Vice-Minister of National Defence Gen. Zbigniew Nowak is conducting an on-site investigation.

Jaruzelski Addresses Consultative Council

AU1905155088 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish
17 May 88 pp 7, 9

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski during the sixth session of the Consultative Council attached to the State Council chairman, which discussed problems connected with the second stage of the economic reform—date of session not given]

[Text] At the end of the discussion on economic reform and cadre policy, W. Jaruzelski formulated the following theses:

— People continue to display some measure of feverishness in expecting the reform to produce clear results. They continue to demand a rapid restoration of economic balance, an efficient market, an increased flow of consumer goods, and so on. No one doubts the justice of these expectations but, as we have often said and stressed, the reform will not materialize itself overnight, because it is a process that cannot be accelerated artificially.

— In a way, this complicated process of succeeding changes and results contradicts that which should be done right now, namely, to regulate prices. This operation is most unpopular, but the fact that it has been put at the head of reform is one of the key factors that make it possible to set the other mechanisms of reform in effective motion. It is unfortunate that people are still not completely aware of these mutual dependencies. That is why we have discontent, aversion, and psychological resistance, which is a serious problem. We must patiently explain these necessities and processes.

— The radical reform of the center has continued for several months now and is now being extended to the lower levels of authority. The present transformation of the functions of state administrative bodies so as to ensure that the government governs instead of administering, and that enterprises, production plants, and other economic units acquire greater independence, has called for profound structural and organizational changes and for many shifts of personnel. In this connection, we should realize that each serious reorganization causes temporary upheavals, upsets, and difficulties, which affect people's moods. However, these are secondary costs, which have to be footed at the beginning of reform.

— Economic reform is an extremely complicated process, one entangled in many difficulties and contradictions. That is why it is not easy to search for the best and most effective solutions, although some people try to reduce the problem to primitive simplifications, such as: The government is willing, or it is not; the government can do it, or it cannot.

— We must learn to live with contradictions and with the clashes of interests of various social groups, communities, and citizens. Everyone wants to possess more, but this means that someone has to possess less. Of course, generally speaking, these contradictions are not antagonistic and are not institutional in nature. However, they are an important factor in day-to-day living and they influence the psychology of millions and millions of people.

— I have been surprised by Prof Wierzbicki's statement that the Poles are tired with socialism. I apologize for a touch of irony when I ask you whether you mean that people are generally tired with Poland? After all, socialism has existed here for the past 40 years, but alcoholism, dirt, disorder, and bickering have been harassing us for centuries. Besides, as you know, these vices are almost absent in socialist countries such as the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Expressions such as the "Polish cauldron in hell" and "Polnische Wirtschaft" [German term used; derogatory view of Polish economy] were in existence long before socialism.

— We have to view these issues objectively and with moderation. We have to regard the analysis of them as a great duty of our generation and of coming generations. We have to decide how to combat this heritage and troublesome vices, because they also affect the image of socialism, which for millions and millions of people has become a system of great opportunities, social advancement, and developing civilization.

— That is why, regardless of the fact that there is still a great deal for us to change and improve, we should not hamstring each other, because it is then that people really succumb to feelings of hopelessness and think that we will not succeed in anything. We should not give in to such catastrophic sentiments.

— The meaning of the term "cadre" is very extensive and refers to important leading posts as well as to lower posts. We describe as cadres thousands and thousands of people who work in administration, the economy, cooperatives, and so on. Most of these people continue to discharge their daily duties well and often very well. If today we address many problems openly and critically, we do this because we have become sensitive to the need for changes, reforms, and improvements. But this must

not mean that we are dissatisfied with cadres as such, regardless of whether they are politically organized. After all, they are cadres of the Polish state.

— Some people here have said that all communities and representatives of various social forces should be strongly represented in the system of state government, because such representation bestows a certain title of civic and patriotic universality [uniwersalism] on the government.

— I will dwell on the party's role precisely in this context. This is a very extensive subject, one that requires party analyses, but this does not mean that it should not be addressed by nonparty people. I often cite Lenin that nonparty people should also be able to check on the Communists. This is one way in which I see the party's role as a servant.

— The party is most open to all views and observations, including the most bitter ones. Our people have been able to find out how critical and self-critical we are, and how we have plowed through our ranks.

— However, criticism should not be exploited to undermine or question the party's role in the socialist state. The party's role in the socialist state is not usurpation. This role has been shaped by history, the constitutional system, and the class development and meets the most vital interests of the Polish state, especially of its security and territorial integrity.

The party and the government have done much in the past few years to create various platforms for presenting various interests and views that serve mutual rapprochement and help define the overriding values on which various forces of society can and should base their cooperation. We will continue to create such platforms.

— Appeals that institutional forms of pluralism should be expanded by setting up new organizations and associations continue to be made, and we continue to respond to them. But why is it that not everyone wants to participate constructively in dialogue, the process of agreement, and in solving so many difficult problems? Why is it that people fail to adequately exploit existing opportunities?

— You have frequently raised the issue of so-called discrimination against former Solidarity members. I certainly do not intend to defend decisions that wrong people, and we will always rectify such decisions. But let us not forget the political reality. After all, local authorities, which are caught in the thick net of various acute problems, threats, and clashes, react in line with this reality.

— In this connection I repeat: We do not ask people where they come from. We will resolutely counter any deviations from this principle. However, while not asking people where they come from, we are interested in knowing what they bring with them.

— You have made very interesting observations about young people's vocational and professional advancement, especially about singling out and promoting the most talented of them. This is an important problem. It is unfortunate that many plants are not especially interested in recruiting and promoting talented young graduates.

— Discussions on how to accelerate promotion in science have been going on for many years. This issue will be decided by the experts concerned. We will inform them of the observations made here.

— Even the most accurate criteria of promoting the best and most talented employees require the help of wise and farsighted teachers, masters, and managers who know how to take risks. We will not be able to forge ahead without their participation, commitment, resolution, determination, and effort to overcome prejudices and conservatism.

— In conclusion, I wish to stress once again that the present discussion has produced many valuable observations. We will use them in our further work on the problems of cadres.

Spokesman on Realization of Economic Reforms

LD1905214888 Warsaw PAP in English
2106 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 19—The Committee for the Realization of the Economic Reform at the Council of Ministers presented in the economic reform supplement to the government RZECZPOSPOLITA daily on May 19 a full report on implementation of tasks of the action program of the second stage of the economic reform envisaged for last April.

Government Spokesman for the Economic Reform Jerzy Malkowski told PAP that among 14 tasks fulfilled last April several deserve particular attention. This refers, first of all, to the verification of the investment program and policy included in the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90 and aimed at acceleration of the processes of changes in the country's economic structure and at creation of conditions conducive to concentration of investment means on the most effective ventures.

The state's limited financial and material possibilities make it abandon, in particular, these central investments which are the most capital-consuming and which are marked by long-term realization cycles, Malkowski stated.

Council of State Meets on People's Councils

LD1905214788 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 19—The Council of State held a meeting today at the Belvedere Palace here to consider a report about the operation of socio-economic councils attached to voivodship people's councils and on their impact upon the councils' decisions as well as on development of local initiatives.

Reports on the work of people's councils resulting from completion of tenure were heard. It was found out that the guidelines of work for people's councils to this effect as outlined by the Council of State were implemented properly.

The Council of State heard a report by the committee for Youth and Physical Culture on the participation of people's councils in establishing conditions for social and professional activization of youth.

The Council of State instructed people's councils to highlight the issues of youth's needs while considering problems pertaining to such fields as: housing, education, health care, culture, sports and tourism.

The Council of State heard a report on the operation of people's councils for the sake of arable land protection and recultivation as well as prevention of land degradation.

Also, the Council of State considered a report by the Supreme Bar Council on the 1987 operation of the bar. Measures taken by lawyers' self-government and serving perfection of professional qualifications and educating bar apprentices were assessed positively.

The Council of State defined forms of ballots for elections to people's councils as well as a form for a report on results of basic-level elections in voivodships.

The Council of State appointed:

— Jerzy Wozniak to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to the Socialist Republic of Romania,

— Tadeusz Janicki to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to the Republic of Burundi, the Rwandese Republic, the Republic of Uganda and to the Somali Democratic Republic. Tadeusz Janicki will exercise these functions parallelly to his post of Poland's ambassador to the Republic of Kenya, to which he was appointed in September 1987.

The Council of State granted Polish citizenship to 28 persons.

Rakowski Addresses Workers in Zyrardow

AU1905174688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Refinding Our Way in the Reform"]

[Text] Asked at a 16 May meeting of workers in Zyrardow whether the special government powers would not cancel out the economic reform, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member, said that there is no turning back from the principles of the reform, because the consequences of doing so would be difficult to foresee. In this sense, the law on special powers does not cancel out the work incentive system, nor most of the detailed economic solutions. On the one hand, continued M. Rakowski, the law is meant to counteract possible negative economic phenomena caused by managements bowing to pressure from workforces to unjustifiably hoist the prices of products in order to have enough funds for wage rises. A lack of strict control not connected with the reform's mechanisms would boost inflation and threaten the very reform and the development process. On the other hand, the government powers are meant to help accelerate the economic changes called for in the reform, changes which could not be made for various reasons, mainly legislative ones. One such change is faster action to bring about the bankruptcy of enterprises that are running at a loss. Another is the elimination of superfluous bodies, such as central supply agencies.

M. Rakowski explained the details of this law and the country's socioeconomic situation. Replying to a question about a possible wage and price freeze, he said that the government has received the power to freeze wages and prices, but he doubts whether it will want to use this power. Although such an operation is easy to perform, it is difficult to bring the economy back to normal afterwards, as illustrated by the experience of countries that have attempted this.

M. Rakowski observed that so-called restricted unemployment is the most effective way of halting unjustified cadre fluctuations.

Pope Quoted in May Day Sermon in Warsaw

AU1905192788 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 15 May 88 p 8

[Staffer report: "May Day in Warsaw"]

[Text] To honor the memory of St. Joseph, Father Prelate Zdzislaw Krol, chancellor of the Warsaw Curia, helped to celebrate Holy Mass in the Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw. Father Wieslaw A. Nieweglowski read a sermon, in which he cited extensive excerpts from the Holy Father's homily delivered during the Holy Mass for workers in Gdansk-Zaspa on 12 June 1987 and from the most recent papal encyclical entitled "Sollicitudo rei socialis." He also said (passage deleted in line with the

law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 August 1981, Article 2, Item 6, THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE Issue 20, Position 99; and THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE Issue 44, Position 104, 1983).

"The present times are difficult, but for Christians no times are hopeless.

"Bad times can also act as a spur to strive for better times. Bad times have induced many, many people to think honestly and to switch their choices. In their sufferings under their own crosses they have been able to comprehend God, people, and their own identity.

"Bad times are the lot of various peoples and nations and are also the lot of our nation. In our toil, shop lines, stresses, daily harassments, dangers, and onerous experiences we must discover, as individuals and communities, the meaning of truth, goodness, freedom, justice, and the world of spirit.

"Some people in distress are exposed to temptations and desire to repay evil by evil and to raise sword against sword. But Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the chaplain and pastoral friend of workers, has left us in testament Jesus' appeal that evil should be overcome by goodness. This testament is still in force."

Father Z. Krol spoke after the mass and prayed with the faithful for the sake of Father Popieluszko and the fatherland. Speeches were also made by representatives of various communities and by Seweryn Jaworski and Dr Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

Press Review on Superiority of Capitalism

AU2005091988 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 15 May 88 p 7

[From the "press review"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, Issue 15, published an article by Jacek Morag and Jaroslaw Szewczyk entitled "The Spiral of Decline." Here are excerpts from it:

The capitalist sociopolitical system, which is by nature enmeshed in class conflicts, is able to weaken its contradictions, thanks to an intoxicating technological progress. As a result, that system is becoming relatively humanist and is able to create genuine opportunities so as to achieve social consensus and, primarily, to ensure a good quality of life and man's comprehensive development and self-realization. On the other hand, the system that is theoretically devoid of class contradictions, generates by itself a mass of sociopolitical conflicts, automatically losing sight of the meaning of its existence, that is, of the good of man and of his contentment with life and the existing solutions. This is the phenomenon at the end of the 20th century. (...) Giant foundries, colossal steel plants, and open-cast and deep mines with moonlike landscapes continue to be our pride, and, for reasons of our daily needs, we continue to madly invest in this pride, taking no notice of long-term costs and consequences. (...) The rate of construction of fuel-energy investments, which provoke particular reservations and which swallow over one-third of industrial investment costs, has not relented. This ratio reminds one of the proportions of the 6-year plan (in the forties). On the other hand, the capitalist world continues to invest in man and to spend on education, culture, scientific-technological infrastructure, specialists, and basic and applied scientific research. In other words, the capitalist world continues to create so-called human capital at an accelerated rate, because this capital is much more valuable and in demand in the world markets than products of traditional industries. (...) The existence of an intellectual elite is downright objective necessity, because it is precisely this elite that determines long-term prosperity of the entire nation and its place in the world. To create just such an elite, societies in the capitalist countries continue to promote multilevel systems of education. (...) At this point it is worth inquiring about the condition of the Polish school system. Is it capable of training men and women who know how to cope with the challenges of the modern world? (...) The FRG, the country whose economic successes we view with such envy, spends five times as much on education [as we do], although the FRG is by no means one of the educational giants in the capitalist world. Japan and the United States are leaders in education and, logically, in the development of most modern technologies. We are also behind the countries whose development is similar to ours. In 1980-87 the number of our students decreased 25 percent. (...) We educate only 10 percent of each age group, while the percentage figure for Europe is 20 and for the United States and Japan 30. [passage omitted]

Soviet Aircraft Drops Shells Near Przemkow

LD1905143588 Warsaw PAP in English 1337 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Legnica, May 19—Two air missiles fell from a Soviet aircraft on a training flight this morning in the vicinity of Przemkow, western Poland, the Legnica Voivode's spokesman has told PAP.

Two craters were formed on private farmers' fields and cracks and splits occurred in buildings, while roof structures suffered some damage.

Another consequence of the accident is damage inflicted upon a 300-meter-long section of high-power lines, which is currently being repaired by special power teams.

There were no casualties. A special commission of the Polish Insurance Organization (PZU) began to carry out a detailed analysis of damage.

The power supply breakdown resulted in working stoppage of ahydrophore which supplies water to the town of Przemkow.

Poznan Daily on West's Support for Opposition

LD1905200488 Warsaw PAP in English
1924 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 19—"It is no revelation that various illegal structures in Poland, and particularly those which use the front and name of the former 'Solidarnosc', receive not just moral support, but quite tangible dollar backing from the West," writes the Poznan-based daily GAZETA POZNANSKA in an article headlined "Illegal Structures and Money."

"It simply costs to maintain in a socialist country a group which represents antisocialist outlook, or at least destructive with respect to actions of the Polish Government. Western employers (frequently they officially go by the name of 'unionists') are perfectly aware of this, and thus they pay.

"Astonishing is the sincerity displayed by the director of the so-called 'Solidarnosc' Coordination Bureau in Brussels on the air of Radio Free Europe on May 9.

"It is through this 'bureau' that a stream of subsidies is channeled to Poland for Polish political opposition.

"Asked about current Western 'assistance' to illegal strikes and protests in our country, Director Jerzy Milewski said that yes, there existed such assistance and it continued, but not unrestricted by conditions.

"'For,' he said, 'there are many questions as to forms of strike and chances of success', and explained that the point was that illegal structures should put themselves hard at work. These structures' task is also to pass on,—through unrest and strikes,—from illegality to legality. And this is the major task for today, this is the fundamental instruction," the paper wrote.

Foreign Ministry News Conference Held

LD1905204988 Warsaw PAP in English
1502 GMT 19 May 88

[By Stanislaw Filipczak]

[Text] Warsaw, May 19—Major issues discussed by Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman Stefan Staniszewski at his today's press conference here included Prime Minister Messner's visit to Yugoslavia and a Polish visit by the Bangladeshi foreign minister, the Jaruzelski Plan, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's prospective trip to Spain, situation in advance of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, Poland's relations with the GDR and France, Polish stand on the developments in Panama, 25th anniversary of foundation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Poland's share in the U.N. good service missions to Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as preparations for the 3rd special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Zbigniew Messner's Visit to Yugoslavia [subhead]

Poland's Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner departed this morning for an official visit to Yugoslavia.

"Polish-Yugoslav contacts have a tradition of many centuries' standing. However, during the past thirty years our bilateral relations developed in a new, deepened manner. Favourable conditions emerged to expand ties between the two fraternal peoples," Staniszewski said.

"In our bilateral relations, a special position is occupied by economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Trade exchange amounts to 800 million U.S. dollars. Also, an important role in Polish-Yugoslav contacts is played by cultural, scientific, information and tourist exchange.

"In Poland, we held in high esteem the position and role of socialist Yugoslavia in the Balkans, in Europe and within the non-aligned states movement. Our friendly relations are based upon the principle of mutual respect for the differences in internal forms and solutions. I believe that Prime Minister Messner's visit will greatly contribute to further development of bilateral relations and will constitute a significant contribution to international cooperation."

Polish Visit of Bangladeshi Foreign Minister [subhead]

While informing newsmen that Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh Humayun Rashid Chowdhury would be arriving in Warsaw this afternoon, Stefan Staniszewski emphasized that:

"Poland and Bangladesh are linked by close relations from the very first moments of Bangladeshi statehood. We believe that trade, shipping, scientific and cultural relations with that country have not exhausted all the possibilities. We express our interest in animating the mutually advantageous cooperation in these fields."

"Poland and Bangladesh take identical or similar stands on fundamental issues of the contemporary world, and particularly on such problems as maintenance of peace, disarmament and solving local conflicts."

Jaruzelski Plan [subhead]

"Supported by our allies, the Jaruzelski Plan encountered interest in the West. Its novelty, comprehensiveness and open character were noted. It was with respect that our country's striving to make a specific contribution into the building of European security was observed. At the same time, a number of states had submitted their concrete remarks which we have thoroughly analysed."

"While trying to meet them half-way, and considering the new favorable situation which has emerged as a result of the progress in Soviet-American disarmament dialogue, we have resolved to develop and specify more precisely some of the plan's concepts.

"It is our intention that elements of the plan, in which openness remains its characteristics, become a subject of future negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe (negotiations of the 'twenty-three') as well as of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building measures (talks of the 'thirty-five') under the Helsinki process.

We are convinced that the Jaruzelski Plan will turn into a factor stimulating attainment of significant results on both negotiating forums," said the Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Minister Orzechowski's Spanish Visit [subhead]

While discussing preparations for Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's prospective visit to Spain, Stefan Staniszewski underlined that bilateral relations between Poland and Spain were developing favourably.

"Cooperation between Poland and Spain is developing well, chiefly in terms of political dialogue which constitutes a segment of a broader, European dialogue on major issues of the continent," he said.

"Poland and Spain have much to contribute to the developing process of detente on the East-West line. Hitherto cooperation between our states has proved that regardless of membership in different political and military alliances they can and should develop even more intensively mutually beneficial bilateral relations.

"It should be expected that Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to Madrid will contribute to enhancement and acceleration of the pace of trade exchange as well as of economic and industrial cooperation between Poland and Spain."

Situation in Advance of Moscow Summit [subhead]

Asked about expectations connected with the summit meeting to be held in Moscow, Stefan Staniszewski said, in parts:

"We approach the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan as a particularly important fact which takes place in the course of the process of rapprochement and favourable changes in the USSR-U.S. and East-West relations."

"We assume that the process is continued irrespective of results of the U.S. Presidential elections. If certain issues are not settled in Moscow, they will be undoubtedly settled at a later date.

"We assume that both leaders reach decisions which will bind them at a later stage. Also, we count on the INF Treaty signed in Washington to be ratified at that time."

The spokesman expressed also a hope that talks are started in the course of the summit that would facilitate decision-making on many issues related to disarmament.

Margaret Thatcher's Polish Visit [subhead]

Staniszewski told newsmen that due to coincidence in dates of the Moscow summit and planned Polish visit by Great Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the latter is hereby being postponed.

"It will most probably take place after the vacation season," said the Foreign Ministry Spokesman.

"By no means is the importance of the British prime minister's visit being reduced. It will be equally important, or even more important, after the vacations," Staniszewski added.

Poland-GDR Relations [subhead]

Asked about results of the May 13 meeting of Poland's and GDR's foreign ministers, Stafan Staniszewski said, in parts:

"A definite animation of the Polish-GDR cooperation has occurred recently. The main point here is full implementation of the resolutions adopted during the last meeting of the leaders of Poland and the GDR."

"Our countries' respective ministers dealing with youth have recently initialled a comprehensive agreement on cooperation for the benefit of young generations. The agreement is expected to be signed in June this year in Wroclaw in the course of another issue of the traditional friendship days of Polish and GDR Youth.

"Both sides are currently working on a declaration on cooperation in the area of superstructure. It is an urgent requirement to move on to higher forms of economic partnership that would match modern needs."

Stefan Staniszewski also said that intensive talks continued on demarcation of Poland's and GDR's marine territories. A solution acceptable to both sides is still being sought.

Poland's Relations With France [Subhead]

While discussing prospects of development of Polish-French relations after the latest presidential elections (in France), the Foreign Ministry spokesman said:

"In not all that distant past, France occupied a very important position as Poland's major economic partner from among Western countries. Recent years saw a considerable deterioration of France's position in this domain and she dropped to a farther place as far as our economic cooperation with the West is concerned."

"We observe, nonetheless, that for some time now a slight improvement in this cooperation has been evident, although one would like the process to be more rapid. It would be advantageous for both one-time good partners."

"We have received with attention and respect the re-election of such an outstanding politician and statesman as Mitterrand to the office of president of France. Our expectations are that his second term of office will contribute to the improvement of Polish-French relations."

"France and Poland play an important part in the European dialogue, and thus improvement in Polish-French relations may only have a positive impact on development of East-West relations."

Poland's Stand on Developments in Panama [Subhead]

"Poland follows attentively the development of the situation around Panama. We are against any interference in that sovereign country's internal affairs. No one on the outside has the right to decide about which of the Panamanian leaders is or is not qualified to occupy state offices."

"We also believe that according to the fundamental principle of international law, the Torrijos-Carter agreement should be carried out in full."

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of OAU Foundation [subhead]

Asked to evaluate the 25-year-long cooperation between Poland and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Staniszewski said:

"We in Poland are following with respect and appreciation the commitment of the OAU for the sake of consolidation of peaceful co-existence between nations."

"Poland constantly lends her support to the programmatic assumptions of the OAU, particularly with regard to finalization of the process of decolonialization, elimination of racism, consolidation of African states' sovereignty and establishment of a just international economic order.

"We are also following with appreciation the organization's more and more active engagement in solving global problems of political and economic nature, including actions for the sake of peace and international cooperation."

"The scope of Poland's collaboration with African countries on the United Nations forum and on the arenas of other international organizations is broad. We want to develop and consolidate the collaboration. We see special possibilities in consolidation of efforts for the sake of building a universal system of international security."

Poland in U.N. Good-Service Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan [subhead]

Supplementing the answer he had given to a question asked during his previous conference about Poland's participation in the U.N. Mission, Staniszewski said:

"Like nine other states, Poland has accepted the invitation from the U.N. secretary-general and approved of by the Security Council to take part in the United Nations good service mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan."

"Poland has dispatched four commissioned officers of the Polish Army to join the mission, which numbers 50 officers and the work of which is headed by General Raul Helminen of Finland.

"The mission's general objective is to supervise implementation of the Geneva accords on settlement of the Afghan problem. At the current stage, the problems pertain to the course of withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

"Polish officers commenced their operation with the good service mission on May 2."

Situation before Special Session of U.N. General Assembly [Subhead]

Replying to questions concerning Poland's participation in the 3rd special session of the U.N. General Assembly, Staniszewski told newsmen that the session would be attended by Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

In his address, he is to point to the contribution Poland makes into multi-lateral international efforts for the sake of security and disarmament, and conventional disarmament in particular."

"In this light the universal aspects of the Jaruzelski Plan will be presented. It is possible that our contribution to work on elimination of chemical weapons will be recalled.

"We shall declare ourselves in favour of designing a realistic and long-term-oriented programme of disarmament measures. Naturally, our evaluation of the situation in Europe and in the world as well as our perception of disarmament and the 3rd special session's role to this effect will be presented.

"It is noteworthy that the session will take place in the circumstances which objectively encourage progress in disarmament process, namely after the Moscow Gorbachev-Reagan summit. The session should consolidate the process."

Warsaw Pact Anniversary Commemorated

AU2005073688 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 May 88 p 8

[Maria Wagrowska article: "The Warsaw Pact—Policy for the Future"]

[Excerpts] On 26 April 1985, leaders of seven states signed a protocol in Warsaw to extend the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The treaty, which was originally signed on 14 May 1955 in Warsaw, was thus extended for another 20 years. [passage omitted]

During the 3 years since the extension of the treaty such crucial changes have taken place in the internal political life of the USSR and a number of the European members of the Pact, in the relations between these members, and in the external world under the impact of the constructive policy of our states, that it is possible to speak of a new quality in all Warsaw Pact activities. Various Western political forces also agree that the policy represented by the Warsaw Pact states has certainly become a factor in boosting the development of international relations, mainly along the East-West axis. This applies to the very idea of providing a system of collective security for all European states and nations and of politically solving regional problems outside Europe. It also applies to global or regional disarmament measures. [passage omitted]

A distinctive feature of the policy of the Warsaw Pact states are initiatives seeking to dilute armaments or to establish zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in various areas of Europe, mainly in central Europe, which is an exceptionally sensitive area. This was the reason why Poland put forward a plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence. It is probably for the first time since the war that the Warsaw Pact states have been committed on such a large scale to the regional settlements of the problem of security—settlements conceived as a most crucial contribution toward creating a peace infrastructure all over Europe. This is also a significant political phenomenon in that the national premises followed by the states and principles of the Warsaw Pact as a whole, harmoniously merge with the universal aspirations of peoples to live in peaceful and safe Europe.

Kiszczak Concludes Austrian Visit

LD1905221988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Czeslaw Kiszczak has ended his visit to Austria. He had been invited by Minister Karl Blecha. Both ministers positively evaluated the cooperation between their ministries. The Polish guest, inter alia, familiarized himself with the tasks and organization of the Kobra fighting unit of the Austrian National Guard and with the Electronic information Processing Center at Austria's federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives

LD2005002988 Warsaw PAP in English 2350 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 19—Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Humayun Rashid Chowdhury arrived today for an official Polish visit. Poland and Bangladesh are linked by close relations since the first moments of that distant country's statehood. Both countries assume identical or similar positions on basic issues of the contemporary world, especially such as the preservation of peace, disarmament, and solving local conflicts. These questions, alongside issues of bilateral cooperation, will be the topic for talks in Warsaw.

After a welcoming ceremony in the capital, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski entertained the guest to an official dinner. Polish and Bangladeshi diplomacy chiefs delivered toasts.

The guest starts meetings and talks with Polish personalities on Friday.

Leaders' Public Appearances 11-16 May

AU2005103388 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish from 12 to 17 May reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

On 11 May, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, State Council chairman and head of the PPR armed forces, attended the funeral of Gen Jan Mazurkiewicz, a distinguished activist in the Home Army during the war. (12 May, p 2)

On 16 May, Premier Zbigniew Messner received Eugeniusz Pustowka, director of the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta, and Czeslaw Tolwinski, director of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, to discuss the effects of the strikes on production. He asked them to convey his appreciation to all those workers who had "displayed citizen-like maturity and an understanding of the economic-social realities of the country's present situation." (17 May, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, received on 13 May a delegation from the Supreme Court of Finland, headed by its president, Curt Olof Olsson. (14-15 May, p 2)

On 14 May, Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Hans Sattler, director of the GDR Office of Youth Affairs. (16 May, p 2)

Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Committee, accompanied Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak on his tour of Gdansk on 13 May. (14-15 May, p 2) That same day, he received members of the FRG Bundestag environmental and urban planning commission, headed by the head of

this commission, Franz Moeller. (14-15 May, p 2) On 16 May, he addressed the Gdansk party plenum on the causes of the strike at the Lenin Shipyard (17 May, p 2) On 13 May, Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received the newly-nominated GDR ambassador to Poland, Juergen van Zwoll. (14-15 May, p 2)

General Czeslaw Kiszczak, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, toured Gdansk on 13 May and held talks at the Gdansk Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in order to acquaint himself with the state of the public order there. (14-15 May, p 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, visited the village of Glubczyce on 13 May and spoke to farmers. (14-15 May, p 2)

On 11 May, Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and OPZZ chairman, received Ramon Humberdo Ojeda, one of the leaders of the largest Mexican trade union, the Labor Congress. They discussed the prospects of cooperation between the two trade union organizations. (12 May, p 2)

On 15 May, Miodowicz visited the Marceli Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski to celebrate the 175th anniversary of this steelworks. (16 May, p 2)

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member, visited the Marceli Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski on 15 May to celebrate this steelwork's 175th anniversary. (16 May, p 2) On 16 May he received Juergen van Zwoll, newly-nominated GDR ambassador. (17 May, p 4)

Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member and foreign minister, received Juergen van Zwoll, newly-nominated GDR ambassador, on 16 May. (17 May, p 4)

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member, received a group of PZPR lecturers on 12 May. (13 May, p 4)

Gen Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the abovementioned 11 May funeral of Gen Jan Mazurkiewicz. (12 May, p 2)

Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Hungarian ambassador Gyoergy Biczo on 11 May. (12 May, p 2)

Ceausescu Visits River Development Sites

AU1905173988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/05/1988—On Thursday, May 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to the Dimbovita and Arges river development sites.

The visit, the aim of which was to examine the stage of carrying through the major projects in view and set measures for their completion as soon as possible, started in the capital city, in the area of the recently commissioned "Vitan" bridge, which virtually completes the Dimbovita River development operations within Bucharest city. President Nicolae Ceausescu was informed of the stage of works in that part of the capital city, where two hydrotechnical junctions are under construction.

The route between the "Vitan" bridge and the locality of Glina, where works are under way to develop the Dimbovita according to future requirements, was covered.

The RCP general secretary then analysed aspects related to the development of the Arges with a view to making it suitable for navigation, irrigation and other purposes. The hydrotechnical junctions at Budesti and Oltenita, where locks to serve vessels and waterpower plants are in operation, and the site of the "Bucuresti-30 Decembrie" port were seen round.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the special importance of the completion of the Arges River development project and recommended that complex teams, to be responsible for the works performed in a certain, properly equipped area on an overall agreement basis, should be formed so that problems related to the attainment of envisaged tasks may be solved.

Giosan Meets Moroccan Parliamentary Delegation

AU1905184688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1988—On 19 May, a parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco, headed by Ahmad Osman, president of the Chamber of Representatives, arrived in Bucharest, invited by the Grand National Assembly to pay an official good-will visit to Romania.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by deputies.

Ceausescu Sends Message to SFRY's Dizdarevic

AU1905161388 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 88 p 3

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on his appointment]

[Text] To Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade,

On your appointment as president of the SFRY Presidency, I want to extend warm congratulations to you, as well as best wishes for success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission entrusted to you.

On this occasion, too, I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia will constantly develop on the basis of the understandings and decisions adopted at the summit level in the interest of our countries and peoples, and of the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP Message to Zaire Party Congress

AU1705193488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 17 May 88

["Message of the CC of the RCP to the Congress of the People's Revolutionary Movement of Zaire"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Kinshasa, AGERPRES, 17/5/1988—On May 17, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, read the message sent by the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and the party general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the congress and the founding chairman of the People's Revolutionary Movement of Zaire.

On behalf of the RCP and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the participants in the congress and all Zairean citizens were conveyed a warm friendly salute.

Highlighting with great satisfaction the fine relations of friendship and collaboration that develop between the two parties, countries and peoples on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, the speaker showed that a fundamental contribution to the growth of those links had been made by the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko, by their talks and by the agreements they reached, which went down as moments of reference in the development of bilateral ties, in the interest of the Romanian and Zairean peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration. The message expresses the belief that, through joint actions, further ways and possibilities will be identified to translate into fact the understandings reached at top level, to further expand the framework of bilateral relations in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields, as well as in other areas of mutual interest.

Underscoring the special attention Romania pays to the course of the international life, its active participation in and contribution to the establishment of a lasting climate of security, collaboration and peace in the world, the message shows that action should be taken for the conclusion of further accords providing for the liquidation of nuclear

weapons, the cessation of nuclear tests and of outer space militarization, the elimination of chemical arms and the reduction of conventional weapons.

Romania militates consistently for the settlement of all interstate litigations by political means, through negotiations alone, the message reads, pointing out that the RCP and the Romanian head of state consider that a definitive end should be put to the policy of interference in the domestic affairs of other states, that each people's right to freely and independently choose its own political, economic and social development path should be observed.

Highlighting that the Romanian people has always shown its support to and active solidatity with the fight fought by the peoples in Africa for the abolition of colonialism and neocolonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and their free development on the road of economic and social progress, the message reads: We support the Namibian people's just liberation fight, under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, for Namibia's independence. We blame the apartheid policy of the racist regime in South Africa and we demand an end to any repressive actions against the majority population in that country, to the hostile acts taken against independent and sovereign neighbouring states.

The message shows that Romania militates for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the equitable resolution of the foreign debt problem, which is an ever heavier burden to the developing countries.

The settlement of the complex issues facing mankind calls for the fully equal participation in the international of all the states, more particularly of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries, the message of salute shows in conclusion.

Further Reportage on Visit of Poland's Messner

More on Talks With Mikulic

LD1905175788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)—Relations between the SFRY and the PPR are developing in the spirit of friendship and mutual trust. It is in the interest of both countries to further promote comprehensive cooperation, FEC President Branko Mikulic and his guest Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner stressed today.

During the talks opening the Yugoslav-Polish dialogue at the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade, it was pointed out that Yugoslavia and Poland had become particularly close in WW II, when a vast number of people on both sides fell victim to the struggle for freedom and independence against the same enemy. Hence, it is natural that the two countries should be guided in their mutual relations by the principles they care about most: mutual respect, cooperation on an equal footing, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, independence and noninterference. Belgrade and Warsaw also fully appreciate the differences in the internal development and international status of the two countries, said Mikulic and Messner.

Stress was also laid on the importance of developing bilateral economic relations, because Yugoslavia and Poland are very important partners. To this end, it was agreed that fresh efforts should be made and appropriate measures undertaken to remove the tendency towrd stagnation in commodity exchanges and to fully implement the plans for promoting economic cooperation. For this reason, it is also necessary to develop higher forms of production, cooperation, partnership, and specialization, to set up joint enterprises, and to encourage joint investments and joint work in third markets. The two countries should also further promote cooperation in science and technology in order to catch the "technological train" for the 21st century more easily, added Mikulic and Messner.

The FEC president and the Polish premier noted that in some branches—such as the car industry, electronics, and others—cooperation between the SFRY and the PPR was developing very well, but that there existed many unexploited possibilities for the development of mutual relations, particularly in the spheres of agriculture, the food industry, and tourism. The Polish side expressed a desire to make use of Yugoslavia's scientific and technological achievements in agriculture, which Mikulic understandably welcomed and supported, adding that independent of this, the SFRY was interested in consolidating joint involvement both in agriculture and in the food industry.

As far as tourism is concerned, this stage of cooperation should be centered on the development of tourist facilities in Poland, as their number is insufficient. Messner stressed that Yugoslavia could contribute to this aim by participating in the construction and use of such facilities. A very recent agreement on the joint investment of capital for constructing a 500-bed hotel in Krakow was greeted as an initial step in this direction. The Inos, Atlas, and Pionir organizations, on the Yugoslav side, and Panelturist on the Polish, are involved in this project.

There also was a discussion on a possibility of setting up a joint bank that would monitor joint investments and other transactions connected with bilateral economic cooperation. Messner proposed that an exhibition, "Days of Yugoslav Technology," be organized in Poland soon, and vice versa, that "Days of Polish Techology" be organized here. Mikulic reacted favorably to this proposal.

The difficult position of developing countries was at the center of attention among the international topics. The debts of these countries amount to $1,200 billion and, like hotbeds of crisis, are a threat to the general stability in the world. Mikulic and Messner stressed that, apart from the bilateral framework, this major problem of today's world must be more seriously examined within the multilateral framework. Unless global solutions are proposed, there could be a collapse of the entire monetary and economic system in the world, was the warning. The debt crisis can be resolved only by the development of the indebted countries. It is therefore in the interest of creditors to offer help. European countries should devote greater attention to European debtors, Mikulic and Messner added. The Yugoslav and Polish premiers gave as positive examples in this connection the FRG and Italy, which were said to understand this problem correctly and to be involved in overcoming the debt crisis in the right way.

Branko Mikulic briefed his guest on nonaligned Yugoslavia's cooperation with the EEC and CEMA, while the Polish side spoke of the relations between these two European groupings.

Mikulic and Messner greeted the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, stressing that the process of negotiation and of general detente should include all countries. The two sides briefed each other in detail on the topical reforms under way in Yugoslavia and Poland.

The dialogue between Branko Mikulic and Zbigniew Messner will resume tomorrow.

PAP Reports Talks

LD2005013488 Warsaw PAP in English 0000 GMT 20 May 88

[By PAP correspondents Z. Falecki and G. Milewski]

[Text] Belgrade, May 19—Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner started on Thursday a three-day, official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the

invitation from President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Branko Mikulic. The visit confirms favourable development of all-round Polish-Yugoslav relations. It constitutes an occasion to outline directions of their further deepening and enriching with new, more effective cooperation forms.

Just before 9 a.m. a special plane with a Polish delegation aboard landed at the Belgrade Airport. Upon arrival Zbigniew Messner and his wife Irena were greeted by Branko Mikulic with wife Rajka. Messner introduced to the Yugoslav side members of the Polish official delegation—Franciszek Kubiczek, first vice-chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Boleslaw Kulski, undersecretary of state at the Foreign Ministry and Andrzej Zor, undersecretary of state at the office of the Council of Ministers, and others.

The motorcade left the airport for the Mostar residence, situated in the centre of the city, where the Polish premier will stay while in Belgrade.

Next Messner visited a remembrance centre on one Belgrade hills and laid a bunch of flowers at the grave of Josip Broz Tito, many years' leader of Yugoslavia.

The Polish delegation toured Tito's former residence, transformed into a museum.

Immediately after the tour of the remembrance centre Messner visited the Avala Hill, near Belgrade, where a monument to the unknown hero was erected. The premier laid there a wreath of white and red flowers.

The first round of Polish-Yugoslav plenary talks, co-chaired by Messner and Mikulic, started at the Federation Palace at 11 o'clock.

During almost three-hour talks, which were held in a very good, frank and open atmosphere, both premiers extensively briefed each other on the situation in their countries, progress of reforms and ways of overcoming difficulties in this respect.

Exchange of views on bilateral relations focused on economic issues. To advantageously realize plans in this field, it is necessary, in particular, to develop new forms of cooperation, expand direct contacts between work establishments, deepen cooperation and undertake joint initiatives aimed at third markets, the sides agreed.

The need for intensification of economic cooperation is confirmed by the fact that Polish-Yugoslav annual trade turnover reached 800 million dollars in recent years while the plan adopted for the current quinquennium speaks about five billion dollars in turnover.

Also talks on the international situation were partly devoted to economic problems, especially in the aspect of the influence of immense debts of many states on international relations.

In the afternoon the Polish delegation visited the combine named after May 21st in Belgrade which is the sole producer of car engines for the Zastava cars.

The initiation, at one time, by the combine of the production of car engines to a licence from the Italian Fiat company created favourable conditions for cooperation with the Polish motor industry. The combine's director said that the plant was currently interested in cooperation with Polish car factories, especially in the production of 900 cc engines. He added that talks are also being conducted on the conclusion of a many-year cooperation agreement with the WSK Gorzyce and WSK Swidnik on co-production and cooperation in the production of helicopters.

During the Polish guests' meeting with representatives of the factory's management, socio-political organizations as well as the self-management attention was mainly given to the problems of the functioning of the self-management system, experiences on the role and place of this system in managing of enterprises in Poland and Yugoslavia were exchanged.

Premier Zbigniew Messner noted Yugoslavia's experiences were utilized in Poland during the creation of the principles of the functioning of self-managements.

At the end of his visit to the plant, Premier Zbigniew Messner gave a short interview for Yugoslav television. "We have arrived with the conviction about the possibility to widen cooperation with Yugoslavia. An example of this is offered by the plant I have toured. The motor industries of our countries, using, among other things, Fait's designs and licences, have worked out their own cars. Of course prospects for co-production ties to not exist solely in the production of car engines. Not less significant is the direct cooperation between enterprises in other industries, as well as in the scientific technological field, including in agriculture and the food industry," Premier Messner said.

The final accent of the first day of Premier Messner's visit to Yugoslavia was an official dinner given in the premier's and his wife's honour by the president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Branko Mikulic and his wife.

Both premiers delivered toasts.

Report on Mikulic, Messner Toasts

LD1905210388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic gave a dinner in honor of Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner. They exchanged toasts. Greeting the esteemed guest as a representative of a friendly country, with which Yugoslavia develops traditionally good relations, Mikulic recalled the joint struggle and enormous sacrifices, "the unspeakable suffering and hardships of

the peoples of our two countries, and their heroism and dignity in World War II, so one is able to understand why they are so loyal today to peace and international cooperation on an equal footing."

Speaking about comprehensive Yugoslav-Polish cooperation, Mikulic stressed that important results were achieved despite the economic difficulties both countries face. He said that now is the time to examine the causes of the manifested tendencies of stagnation in economic cooperation and to exploit all existing possibilities for further cooperation. He called for a broader introduction of higher forms of production cooperation, the consolidation of cooperation and specialization on a long-term basis, and the use of the country's and world's most modern technological and scientific achievements.

The FEC president drew attention to the successful development of cooperation between parliaments, between the LCY and the PZPR; the SAWPY and the PRON; between youth organizations and women's organizations; socialist republics, provinces and cities and Polish voivodships and cities; and cooperation in culture, science, education, and other fields.

In this respect the two countries consistently observe the principles of independence, equality and non-interference, and respect for differences in their internal development and international position. Mikulic called for the further development of overall relations between Yugoslavia and Poland.

"We are now making significant changes in the economic and political life of the country, firmly convinced that we will successfully implement them and come out of the accumulated difficulties stronger and capable of responding to the demands of the present stage of our socialist development and present-day challenges," Branko Mikulic said in his toast.

He added that the SFRY, "with exceptional attention and understanding, monitors Poland's socioeconomic development and sincerely rejoices in your every success." "We wish that, on your way toward national renaissance, you fully realize the tasks you set, overcoming difficulties and temptations," stressed the FEC president.

Stressing that socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia continues on Tito's path, Mikulic said that "We will continue to consistently implement our policy in the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent, global, and nonbloc factor in international relations, in the UN, Europe, and everywhere it is possible to contribute to solving the topical problems of the contemporary world—primarily struggling to maintain peace, for disarmament, for more just and equitable political and economic relations in the world, for dealing with hotbeds of crisis, and overcoming dangerous divisions and conflicts by peaceful means."

The SFRY welcomes the trends reaffirming the dialogue policy and disarmament negotiations. This has had a concrete expression in the signing of the USSR-U.S. agreement on eliminating intermediate- and short-range missiles in Europe, Mikulic said. "At the same time, like other nonaligned countries, we consider it necessary for the renewed process of detente to include all countries, big and small, since this is the only guarantee that peace can be preserved and made stable," he added.

Branko Mikulic particularly pointed out the difficulties of developing countries and the debt problem that burdens them. He said that a constructive dialogue between North and South is not being opened and a huge rift between developed and developing countries is widening.

"Dealing with the debt problems is possible only by creating conditions for speedier development, thereby creating conditions for the developing countries to repay their debts. It is obvious that the debt problem has a global character, and it is the joint responsibility of both creditors and debtors to deal with it," the FEC president stressed.

Mikulic said the SFRY is paying special attention to the CSCE, "where, along with neutral and nonaligned countries, we are making efforts to strengthen the climate of confidence and the creation of a common and strong system of European cooperation and security, in the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and its more consistent and comprehensive application." This is the aim of the Brioni meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries and of the recent meeting in Belgrade of the Balkan foreign ministers. These meetings, we believe, signified unquestionable progress in the direction," Mikulic stressed.

He said that Yugoslavia, supporting every effort that leads to strengthening cooperation and confidence in Europe, also welcomes the initiative of Wojciech Jaruzelski, "convinced that the Polish People's Republic also has a moral right and possibilities to take an appropriate position in this direction."

Replying to Mikulic's toast, Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner expressed satisfaction at the successful development of comprehensive Polish-Yugoslav relations and readiness for their deepening and enrichment with fresh and more effective forms of cooperation.

Recalling deeply rooted links between the peoples of the two countries, Messner stressed that "our relations have assumed a new and more intensified character in the era of socialism." In the past 3 decades, contacts between our peoples and states have been developing in the spirit of the joint Polish-Yugoslav declaration signed in 1957 by Wladislaw Gomulka and Josip Broz Tito."

Zbigniew Messner said Poland views Yugoslavia's achievements with respect and recognition. "We observe with interest your experiences in forming and perfecting the socialist self-management system," he added. He stressed that "our recognition refers both to the place and role of your state in the international arena and its position in the Nonaligned Movement, which plays a significant role in forming international relations."

Messner pointed out that "Yugoslavia's fruitful initiative" resulted in the Balkan foreign minister's meeting in Belgrade this February. "This meeting was very significant not only for the region, but also for all of Europe," stressed the PPR premier, specifically.

Stressing that Poland actively participates in the realization of a peaceful foreign policy, Messner gave as an important example the consolidation of the as yet positive changes in international relations. He called for the "durability and irrevocability of the disarmament process," and for "concrete agreements at all levels." Messner expressed hope that the announced Soviet-U.S. summit will be "the next real step in the direction of limiting and scrapping nuclear arsenals that threaten mankind as a whole."

The Polish premier in particular called attention to the Jaruzelski Plan, "which is directed toward reducing arms and increasing confidence in central Europe."

Messner said that Poland believes that "each attempt to revise and deny the international and legal bases of the existing European order is directed against the interests of detente, security, and peace," and that this "is contradictory to multilateral and bilateral agreements and contracts and the letter and spirit of the CSCE Final Act."

Zbigniew Messner stressed the importance of Polish-Yugoslav economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation.

"We are interested in further deepening our economic relations. We see opportunities not only for widening existing ties in the areas of production cooperation and specialization, but also for enriching them," he said.

In Polish-Yugoslav relations, a traditionally significant place is held by areas such as culture, science, information, sports, tourism, and cooperation between regions and cities, Messner said.

The Polish premier said it is necessary for "international economic and financial relations to become healthier." He criticized restrictive policies and barriers to economic cooperation between countries. He said that the debt problem, which "is destroying the economies of many countries, in particular of developing countries, is particularly worrying. "The way to deal with this crisis is to create rational, equitable relations among creditors and debtors," Messner said, among other things.

He said that "In Poland, without changes, a program of socialist reconstruction and national agreement was drafted during the 9th and 10th PZPR Congresses." "Democratization in all areas has gained a new social and institutional dimension in the life of our country," he added. In particular he said that "our formula for national agreement does not place any obstacles in the way of the general dialogue about our country's present and future," and that "all those who respect the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic can take part in this dialogue, regardless of ideological or political differences." He spoke about the economic reform being implemented in Poland whose essence, he said, among other things, is in abandoning a centralized administration; stimulating independence and self-financing; in equitable treatment of all economic subjects regardless of the forms of property; and in more widely opening and establishing ties with the world economy.

"With attention and interest, we are also watching the SFRY's specific experiences in seeking and forming conditions for economic and sociopolitical development, which are optimal for its national needs and interests," Premier Messner said, among other things, in his toast.

PRC Security Minister Continues Visit

Meets With Mikulic

LD1905122188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic, today in Belgrade received Wang Fang, member of the PRC State Council and the PRC public security minister, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

In talks attended by Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic, they positively assessed the cooperation between the two countries' public security services, and they noted good prospects for its advancement, especially in the sphere of scientific research and technical and technological modernization. The present visit and the exchange of views and experiences were described as meaningful and were said to contribute to efforts to further develop such cooperation.

Concerning SFRY-PRC relations, both sides stressed an interest in devoting even more attention to further advancing economic cooperation, increasing the volume of trade, developing higher forms of industrial cooperation and joint investment, and developing new technologies.

Seen Off by Culafic

LD1905164988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)—Wang Fang, member of the PRC State Council and minister of public security, who spent several days on a working visit to our

country, left Belgrade today. At Belgrade airport the Chinese delegation was seen off by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for internal affairs, with his aides, and by Tian Zengpei, PRC ambassador in Belgrade.

In the course of their closing talks, Culafic and Wang agreed that the visit had been of mutual benefit and that it had made a considerable contribution to the further development of overall bilateral relations. The areas and means of future cooperation between the two ministries were defined in more specific terms. Special attention was focused on cooperation in countering international terrorism and other forms of organized international crime.

In addition to a number of work organizations and internal affairs organs, Minister Wang also visited the Institute for Security in Belgrade where he was told of the latest achievements by this scientific research institution specializing in the development and manufacture of technical hardware and equipment for everyday use by internal organs. The Chinese minister and members of his delegation expressed interest in further diversifying cooperation between the institute and similar scientific institutions in the PRC. They also suggested some specific forms of future cooperation, including the possibility of joint investment and programs of common interest.

Krunic Receives Greek PASOK Delegation

LD1605225488 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Bosko Krunic, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, today received a delegation of the Greek PASOK, led by Yeoryios Papandreou, a member of the Executive Bureau. In cordial and friendly talks, it was stressed that progressive parties and movements in the Balkans should stimulate and develop, through their cooperation and communication, the positive processes that have begun in Balkan cooperation, which are in the interest of all Balkan people and countries. In this connection, both sides expressed readiness to further deepen and strengthen cooperation between the LCY and the Greek PASOK, so that they will become an important element in overall good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Greece.

Argentine Special Affairs Secretary Pays Visit

Received by Loncar

LD1705140388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Raul Alconada Sempe, the Argentine Foreign Ministry's special affairs secretary, who arrived yesterday. During the talks, there was a comprehensive exchange of views on the most topical international problems and contemporary developments and tendencies in the world. From this point of view, there was special consideration of the place, role, importance, and activity of the Nonaligned Movement in conditions in which the nonaligned countries are facing new challenges and the need for even more effective, united, and action-orientated activity in the resolution of many problems and in making an even greater contribution to positive processes in the world.

The two sides also noted the coincidence of standpoints on the forthcoming activities of the Nonaligned Movement in preparations for the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries in Havana on disarmament, the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament in New York, and the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Cyprus. The federal secretary reaffirmed our resolute support for the positive developments in Latin America as an integral part of the progressive changes in the world. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the content and dynamism of relations between Yugoslavia and Argentina.

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD1705211788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Raul Alconada Sempe, Argentine Foreign Ministry special affairs secretary who, in his role as the special envoy of President Raul Alfonsin, conveyed a verbal message from Alfonsin to the SFRY Presidency.

The message relates to certain issues about the Nonaligned Movement, issues to which Argentina and Yugoslavia attach great importance, particularly those that relate to the forthcoming meetings of the nonaligned countries. In this context, they discussed possible hosts for the next, ninth, nonaligned summit.

Speaking about the movement's current activities, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that in international conditions that have changed significantly the Nonaligned Movement should adapt its role and methods to contribute as successfully as possible to the realization of the aims that comprise the essence of nonaligned policy. This relates particularly to demands for a more rapid and just solution to development problems and essential economic position of developing countries. To this end they expressed an interest in continuing consultations and joint activity.

In the talks they paid particular attention to further advancing bilateral relations. In this connection they stressed the need for joint involvement in realizing the agreement on advancing economic cooperation between the two countries, on which they had agreed completely during the visit to Argentina by the president of the SFRY Presidency at the end fo last October.

The talks were attended by Alberto Taiana, ambassador of the Argentine Republic in Belgrade, and Trajko Trajkovski, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Mikulic Fears 'Lack of Political Will'

AU1905165488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 88 p 4

[Speech by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, on 14 May during the discussion in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces: "I Repeat: The FEC Cannot Do Things Alone"]

[Text] I did not intend to speak, but since there were some references to my speech, particularly to the end of it, I feel that I ought to add a few words. But, before I discuss the assessment of the situation during the last 2 years and my first speech in the SFRY Assembly, I would like to say openly that at that time I did not realize myself that the constitutional restrictions regarding the reform of the economic system were that great.

Last June, we adopted the Theses for the Reform of the Economic System. In my speech, I said we have been involved with reforms for over 1 and 1/2 years now because we were not able to formulate them in 15 days last June. Before that, we should have had more time for analyzing and discussing the issue.

Today, I only mentioned the words "political will." I do not know whether we are, or whether we can be completely sure in the assessment that we have a political will in the country to overcome the socioeconomic and political crisis. I often fear that the lack of this will is obvious.

Comrade Skakic said that we have two economic policy concepts—one concept refers to a promised economic policy and the other to an implemented or realized economic policy. Considering the theses we adopted last June and a series of changes in economic-systemic laws, I think that we have tried to develop the economic system in accordance with the Long-Term Program. We have not completely succeeded in this for the reasons I mentioned earlier in connection with the need to carry out complex reforms after the amendments to the SFRY Constitution are adopted.

I Am Very Upset... [subhead]

As regards the implemented policy, which is a subject of extensive criticism, I would like to say that negative assessments of this policy intensified, especially after the elimination of price disparities, because after the elimination of these disparities we set price ceilings and in that way prevented their reemergence and the new redistribution of income, and because we did not immediately liberalize prices when we knew that conditions for that existed.

Yugoslav society did not have the necessary foreign exchange that would constitute the basis for price liberalization. Without the liberalization of imports—which assumes that we "drop Article 110" and that our foreign exchange market should work—there was no chance of introducing a wider price liberalization. As far as the later part of my speech is concerned, I wanted to say that before I made the assessments that are now the subject of criticism, I presented many elements on the basis of which I came to the conclusion that our situation is very serious. For instance, I asked: What are the reasons to suspect the FEC's readiness to carry out its measures within its sphere of competence? After we worked on the preparation of these measures for such a long time, conducted negotiations with the IMF and creditors, and finalized the proposed measures that should soon became effective, why is it—on the basis of what happened in the last period—that the question of what the FEC can do being suddenly raised now?

Second, I said that it is an illusion, and I still claim this, that the proposed measures and reforms can be implemented by the FEC itself, or any other single organ. Unless we all engage ourselves in that, we do not have any chance of success.

Furthermore, I said that it was known that we have been facing a deep economic, social, and political crisis for long time. I also said that it was interesting that, when the report on the FEC's performance was discussed in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, in some assemblies the report was approved without a discussion, which means that everything is all right at all levels of social organizing, except at the federal level.

Then, when I raised the question of what kind of federal organs we should have, I said that I was personally upset by this 6:2 ratio. I did not say the ratio "that has lasted for a long time," but the ratio "that has lasted for some time."

Why does this hurt me? Because people started to talk about Yugoslavia's "north" and "south," about the more and less developed parts, about the European and Balkan parts of the country, about the progressive and conservative parts, and so forth. You may ask where these things were said. Well, really comrades, I hope that we all read the press, follow what is said at "roundtables," consultations, and in various texts that are published and publicized, and so forth....

Why is this not understood as an appeal to overcome problems with joint forces? But, if you are hearing or reading this for the first time, then forget it, and I will admit that I am to blame for everything. But, this will not remove the problems from the agenda, for they are going to be discussed not only today, but for some time to come. I think that it is our joint responsibility to tackle these problems and not to allow such ratios. This is the essence of my warning.

Chrestomathy of Dubious Elements [subhead]

As far as my second speech is concerned, after I had mentioned all the problems that are facing us, I said, I quote: "These are all serious issues, just as our situation is. We are not talking only about this or some other FEC, but about what kind of federal organs we want to have, and how to overcome the crisis. Our situation is so serious that we do not have the right to postpone a discussion on its real causes and ways of eliminating them. We must not beat around the bush any longer, we must stop scratching the surface, and we must get to the heart of the matter." I still claim the same thing! Let me repeat: We must get to the heart of the matter!

Now really, have we not read in the programs of various gatherings that another completely different concept of a Yugoslav federation is being offered? Is it not true that some people think that socialism should be outlined more in a statist-centralist way, while others think that it should resemble something of a social-democratic nature? Well, if you have not read this yet, then allow me to prepare a chrestomathy of such texts and distribute them to you....

Then, at the end I said "even this," I did not say "this," but "even this must not be covered up." Everything must be laid bare, we are obliged to explain everything, and this means that we should reply to all those who offer such alternatives, because this too represents an obstacle to our progress. We could continue to be silent and live under the illusion that we will overcome the problems without explaining such a course of action. In other words, we must not close our eyes to the fact that these questions are being raised by others, independent of our will.

There you are, these are the reasons, and not somebody else's naming of names.

Comrade Mlinar, as far as the value of the social product and the participation of certain parts in generating the social product are concerned, this will not help us resolve our problems, because greater or smaller participation in generating the social product will not make us more or less equal in Yugoslavia. We are a federation, everybody is contributing according to their potential and capabilities, and I hope we all agree on that. This should not be politicized, but if you want to talk about it, we can do so, I hope in a tolerant atmosphere.

FEC Views Strategy for Mikulic Visit to Japan

LD1905201388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 19 May 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)—At a session today, the FEC established a platform for an official and friendly visit by FEC President Branko Mikulic to Japan 26-29 May. At the session, the Federal Secretariat for Information states, the participants established the strategy of economic relations with Japan and the strategy for economic cooperation with the GDR. They also established a platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the third special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and an extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries on disarmament in Havana.

The FEC endorsed proposed changes to the law on the protection of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad. It is proposed to prevent doubling of insurance for workers, which organizations of associated labor send for work abroad in their own or mixed enterprises, or banks and insurance organizations. The Federal Bureau for Employment Issues is authorized to conclude contracts with firms from those foreign countries with which Yugoslavia signed an agreement on employment, provided that our citizens work exclusively outside the foreign country from which the partner comes. The federal bureau is also authorized to carry out tasks in connection with the implementation of the protection of our citizens temporarily employed abroad. This, in particular, refers to preschool and school education of children in their mother tongue. [passage omitted]

Bosnia-Hercegovina LC CC Debates Amendments

LD1805224088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 18 May 88

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG)—Widespread views about mounting normativism in our social and political practice, about the complex nature of established norms, and about the attempts to trivialize interests have resulted in the formation of an attitude toward the effect that some of the legal valid norms should not be respected or should be interpreted in the way best suited to one's own interests since they are allegedly illogical. This, in the ultimate instance, is illegality, Nenad Guzina, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, said today at the session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, in reference to the public debate conducted in the republic on the constitutional amendments. The Central Committee will today discuss a number of documents: a report on the public debate, the standpoints and proposals of the First Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina LC on the topical ideopolitical issues of achieving the class essence of its policy, the proposal for an operative program of work of the LC organs in implementing the above standpoints, and, finally, the proposal of immediate tasks facing the Central Committee in implementing cadre policy and improving the organization, method, and substance of its work, the work of its Presidium, and their working bodies. [passage omitted]

Nenad Guzina said that ideas were submitted questioning the original foundations of our overall development—self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity, federal system, nonaligned foreign policy, the social position and role of the LC, the working class, etc. Under the guise of struggle for freedom and democracy,

views are being expressed in an organized way questioning the fundamental constitutional principles of our state community. Unfortunately, Guzina stressed, it cannot be said that our subjective socialist forces, including the LC itself, has acted appropriately in such circumstances.

This lies at the heart of the recent deterioration in intranational relations and the renewed activity of those forces that seek an opportunity for their destructive action in that sphere, Nenad Guzina said. Bosnia-Hercegovina has always been particularly sensitive to such developments, and the conference has thus issued a strong warning of the dangers likely to arise from these sources. It is not unreasonable to say that in the sphere of intranational relations in Bosnia-Hercegovina there have been disruptions and attempts to question what for decades has been a special characteristic of overall relations in Bosnia-Hercegovina, that is, the high level of intranational trust.

Speaking about the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC's tasks in the sphere of cadre policy—the butt of very sharp criticism at the first conference 1 month ago—Nenad Guzina said that certain democratic moves in this sphere cannot be denied. The general view is that in the process of cadre renewal, in addition to ideological commitment, capability, work results, honesty, reputation, and resistance to careerism and bureaucratism should be the main criteria. [Passage omitted]

In a relatively short time, less than 1 year, noticeable positive changes have taken place conducive to the democratic processes in our midst. They became evident primarily in a considerably higher level of autonomy for various organs, in the promotion of the work of delegate assemblies, in the openness in the work of numerous organs and their leaderships, and in widespread public criticism. We must promote and develop this positive practice, Nenad Guzina said. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the session today, Nenad Guzina, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, stressed the need for analyzing the fear, evident today, of making moves or proposals, taking initiatives or even risks. This has led people to withdraw within their petty bourgeois security and to playing safe. It is clear what the likely consequences of this are: hesitation, idleness, and sluggishness. Reports by the so-called professional and financial institutions indicate that the pace of business moves has considerably slowed down, and that an unnecessarily large amount of time is being lost through this. In the present economic situation this represents a great problem of serious consequences. [passage omitted]

In response to the calls made at the conference, we must assume an unambiguous attitude toward those who have compromised themselves, Dragan Kragulj said in the discussion following the introductory report. He stressed that cadre renewal within leaderships implies their replacement by younger professional and uncompromised cadres and, at the same time, getting rid of those who for years have been transferred from one job to another. [passage omitted]

The standpoints justifiably raise the issue of how to emerge from stagnation, Branko Mikulic said. The conclusions make reference to the same. In his view, we will not emerge from stagnation or embark on a more dynamic development unless to wmore problems are tackled: First, we must create a considerably higher level of security for cadres in managing and various professional posts. There is not a single management organ totally immune from adopting wrong decisions. These wrong decisions, however, should be viewed within the totality of decisions made by the management organ since some will produce no specific financial effects but will at the same time be conducive to considerably greater financial effects of other decisions. However, if because of the prevailing atmosphere management cadres feel insecure they will avoid making business decisions. I am concerned about the impact of all this on the performance of a number of organizations of associated labor whose cadres feel afraid for various reasons of making business decisions, Mikulic stressed.

Second, I am worried that because of the situation in some environments and collectives a number of professional creative cadres will decide to leave. If this happens, some industries in Bosnia-Hercegovina will enter a period of stagnation, Mikulic said. They may even leave the republic, which will seriously affect its overall development.

I do not believe that Bosnia-Hercegovina can embark on a more prosperous development if we continue to keep open the issue of the republic's leadership, Mikulic stressed. I am afraid that the division is entering the battle with the wounded commander. I am far from wanting to halt the process of differentiation but at the same time I want to know why all the leaderships in Bosnia-Hercegovina have been subjected to this probe. Can we live, work normally, and develop under such conditions? I doubt it, and I do not believe it, Mikulic said.

We in the LC, he continued, must clarify a number of doctrinal issues concerning our development. If doctrine-imposed restrictions, in other words ideological and political differences over the outstanding issues of our future development of Yugoslav society, are not removed, we will continue to be restricted in our development. For instance, this refers to the pooling of labor and resources with foreign partners, the formation of mixed enterprises with foreigners, the development of small businesses, both in the social and private sector, and the reform of the rights enjoyed by institutions in the public sector in order to raise the quality of their work and the living standard of their employees within the realistically disposable resources.

There are more of these issues that have to be clarified because the LCY as a whole does not hold a unanimous view about them, Mikulic said. It is not a disaster that we have different views about these issues, but it will be disastrous if we fail to discuss them in a tolerant, democratic, well-argued debate without attempts at political discrediting or insinuations but in a working atmosphere. We must be patient, but these issues have to be clarified, Mikulic said. These are major issues of importance for Yugoslavia's future development, but they do have their ideological and political presuppositions that we must examine. In my view, this is an opportunity for both unity and differentiation. Otherwise, I am afraid, some of the negative consequences can malfunction to the detriment of the republic's overall development. [passage omitted]

During the afternoon part of its session, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee endorsed the standpoints of the First Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, which were used as the basis for an operative program of work until the next congress. Esad Horozic stressed that the conference should not just be supported, but that the Central Committee must respond to attempts to minimize its outcome or to represent it as a scene of delegates' emotional outbursts. In reference to this, Dragutin Kosovac said that the Central Committee had no right to assess the conference because all the Central Committee members took part in its work and cannot thus change the standpoints incorporated in the operative program.

Reacting to some of the criticism at the conference of the work of the Central Committee and its Presidium, Desimir Medjovic said that all the speculations about differentiation should be ended by insisting that the Presidium should be "refreshed" not under pressure from what happened in connection with Agrokomerc but in response to the imperatives of the time and the need for the LC's more efficient action.

Following the adoption of the stands of the First Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, Saban Kevric, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, submitted a report on the 2-year work of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium. The focus of the overall organization of the activity of the LC organs, he said, should be shifted from debates about the phenomena, stands, and orientations that we will adopt for action toward the questions of how action should be best organized and led, its trends and results monitored, and stands taken accordingly in a search for an answer of what to do next.

The Presidium asked the Central Committee to adopt specific stands at today's session about some criticism of the Presidium, from which it should be clear if the Central Committee has confidence in the ideopolitical identity and practical ability of the Presidium to implement, resolutely and efficiently, the policy and tasks established by the republican Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee. This is because according to the present evidence, Kevric stressed, it is not possible to lead the organized and effective activity required by this conflicting and grave socioeconomic and political situation that we are in.

Saban Kevric said that the Presidium has also been exposed to unrealistic demands to assume tasks directly from under the authority of other institutions and organs. The Presidium accepts realistic criticism, supported by arguments, as a stimulus to improve its overall activity, but it resolutely refutes as unacceptable criticism that demands the responsibility of the Presidium for that which it neither could nor should do. [passage omitted]

This confused and conflicting atmosphere, according to Kevric, makes the overall work of the Presidium more difficult and is partly being reflected in internal relations in the Presidium, while some of the energy that could be used for work and political activity is wasted on marginal matters and the Presidium is prevented from dealing with what is its main activity: work on the realization of established LC policy, Saban Kevric said.

This evening, on the basis of a report by its Presidium and a report by a working group, the Basnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee established the ideopolitical responsibility in the Agrokomerc scandal of Savo Cecur, until recently president of the Republican assembly, and unanimously endorsed his resignation from the membership in this Central Committee. The delegates of the Republican Assembly and the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee criticized Savo Cecur for failing to promptly inform the assembly, as the highest organ of authority, about the beginning and consequences of the Agrokomerc scandal, though he knew of it.

This evening, the participants at the session did not discuss the report by the Central Committee Presidium and the report by the working group, but Savo Cecur, in his reply, said that he had no ties with or influence on the situation in Agrokomerc, and that according to the Constitution of this republic and the standing order of the Assembly, its president did not submit reports about the realization of laws and regulations, rather, other organs were obliged to do so. He expressed the hope that these organs will tell the truth for the sake of truth. Cecur said that after 45 years of organized labor he had told Milan Skoro, deputy president of the Central Committee, about his resignation 7 days ago, and yesterday he had submitted a formal, written resignation.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee should, as envisaged in the agenda, examine a report of the Presidium and a report of its working group on the ideopolitical responsibility of Munir Mesihovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, in connection with the Agrokomerc affair. However, this is the second plenum of the republican Central Committee not attended by Munir Mesihovic. This is as a result of

illness documented by results of medical consultations. Some of the speakers asked why, contrary to statutary provisions —that discussion is not possible in the absence of an LC member or its organ—this question was placed on the agenda today, and if it constitutes an obvious violation of the statutory provision, as has already been done in one previous case.

The secretary of the Presidium explained the problem that the Presidium of the republican Central Committee is facing: Delegates of the Central Committee and the First Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC requested the examination of the ideopolitical responsibility of Munir Mesihovic, for which reason he had handed in his resignation from the membership of the republican Presidium last fall. In this respect the Presidium set up a working grup that submitted its report. If this report, because of the absence of Munir Mesihovic caused by illness, further remained in the Presidium, said Kevric, this organ could be accused of slowing down the process of differentiation.

The Presidium, Kevric said, carried out its part of the job and is presenting it to the Central Committee, and it is up to the Central Committee whether it will examine this issue in the absence of Munir Mesihovic, or at a later date when Mesihovic is present. [passage omitted]

Following this discussion, the LC postponed the examination of the ideopolitical responsibility in the Agrokomerc affair of Munir Mesihovic, member of the LCY Central Committee.

At a closed session, which was decided by public ballot, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, will hold a discussion on the proposed candidates for president and secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium.

Dizdarevic Sends Message to Tito Competition

AU1905161188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message to participants in the 12th championship of knowledge about Tito's work, Our Signpost, who have reached the competition's finals in Kumrovec.

The message stresses, among other things, that to follow Tito's work means to develop our love for our homeland, to fight for socialism and self-management, real democracy, freedom and independence, brotherhood and unity, and equality among all peoples, and to fight for constant economic, social, and scientific progress, for [word indistinct] truth and for a world without wars.